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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 61.– BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

30,000 PERSONS FLOCK TO GANDHIJI'S ASHRAM

—:o:—

Mahatma Begins "The Greatest Fight In The World"

SERMON ON BANKS OF SABARMATI TO HIS "SOLDIERS"

Vidyapith Students Bid Good-bye To Studies.

JOIN GANDHIJI'S ARMY.

Troops Ordered To Ahmedabad & Baroda

As we go to the press a telephone message from Ahmedabad says: "More than 30,000 people are gathered on the banks of the Sabarmati. Every minute more persons are flocking to the Ashram. Gandhiji addressed the people gathered and exhorted them to begin mass civil disobedience."

Gandhiji's Ashram at Sabarmati was all activity and bustle on Tuesday, the eve of his historic march which commences this morning. The Mahatma addressed the inmates of the Ashram and reaffirmed his determination to keep up the fight till Swaraj was achieved.

A batch of 83 Gujarat Vidyapith students and professors have bade good-bye to the colleges and studies and joined Gandhiji's army as "Reserves". Two batches of eight volunteers from these "Reserves" started in advance of Gandhiji on Tuesday and will join the main "battalion" 'en route'.

Bombay seems bent on giving a good record in the national fight. List is published of the first ten citizens who have volunteered for "active service" immediately. The women had pledged their word to stand by Gandhiji in his struggle for national independence by carrying his gospel of Khadi and Charkha to every home. Financial help to carry on the campaign is also forthcoming. Already Rs. 2,000 are promised by Dayanand Association for Gandhiji's expenses of the first batch.

Sikh troops have been ordered to Baroda from Poona. Replying to a question in Commons Mr. Benn reassured the House that sufficient troops were available in India "to meet all emergencies". It is understood that troops have been despatched to Ahmedabad

BOMBAY'S "SOLDIERS OF FREEDOM."

(From Our Special Representative) AHMEDABAD, March 11.

To-day being the eve of the great day when Mahatma Gandhi launches upon his historic campaign of Civil Disobedience the Satyagraha Ashram was literally besieged by a never-ending string of vsiitors who have come here from far and near. Mahatma Gandhi is kept fully engaged in meeting visitors, and supervising the campaign preparations. Volunteers from all parts of the country are pouring in to participate, if allowed, in the first campaign although Mahatmaji has repeatedly made it clear that the first batch of Civil Resisters to be led by him will consist of only the present Ashramites, and such other men as were in the Ashram at one time or the other, and have, for that reason, imbibed the spirit of Ashram discipline which Gandhiji regards as the 'sine-quanon' of the campaign.

The personnel of the first batch is now almost complete although a slight adjustment at the eleventh hour is likely. Up till the hour of wiring 72 Satyagrahis have been utilized for the initial campaign that commences on the morrow at day-break.

The first batch of Soldiers of Independence is thoroughly representative in its composition, inasmuch as it includes Satyagrahis from Gujerat, Maharashtra, the United Province, Cutch, Kerala, the Punjab, Rajputana, Bombay, Sind, Nepal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Utkal, Bihar, Bengal and the Karnatak. Gujerat is the first in the order of merit, as it contributes 29 soldiers out of 72 selected for the first battle of the War of Independence. The honours of the second place are divided between Maharashtra and U. P., contributing ten soldiers each. Cutch comes third with six, while Bombay has got two to its credit.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The arrangements about the manning of the campaign are now complete. Enough precautions have been taken and safeguards provided for all manner of contingencies that might arise. As at present arranged Mahatmaji will captain the team till he is arrested. The first lieutenant in charge who will take charge of the campaign the moment Government lays its hand on Gandhiji is Chhaganlal Joshi, the Secretary of the Ashram and some time back Professor of Economics in the Gujerat Vidyapith. He has to its credit immense Khaddar work in Bardoli. Mr. Surendranath who is the second lieutenant in charge is an example in himself for thorough discipline. He has so far observed all rules of the Ashram, literally and in spirit. The fourth officer in charge is Sjt. Valji Desai who was a Professor in Gujerat College and who is now the Secretary of the Cow Service Association. The fifth officer is Narayanrao Khare commonly known as Fanditji, who has been the soul of Rashtriya Sangit Mandal. The sixth officer in charge is Sjt. Modi, once a teacher in the National School. All these six officers including Gandhiji are the members of the Executive Board of the Satyagraha Ashram. Gandhiji will be in the extreme vanguard with his Secretary Pyarelalji. 72 volunteers have been divided into six groups of 12 volunteers each, of whom one will be a group captain and another, First Lieutenant. The party includes Mr. Dinkarrao and Prof. H. T. Muzumdar who have had education in American Universities. Another prominent man in the party is Sjt. Manilal Gandhi, son of Mahatmaji, who was editing "Indian Opinion" in South Africa. The Party includes a Christian, Mr Titus and two Muslim volunteers. The venue of Satyagraha campaign is now finally fixed, and it is Jalalpur in Surat District. There was some apprehension about this place since it has got to be reached by a march through a portion of Baroda State. Considerable anxiety was entertained as to the attitude which the Baroda Government might take. It is now commonly believed that the Baroda Government would not in any way interfere with such a noble work as the one which Mahatmaji has undertaken. Badalpur was thought of as an alternative venue in case there was a likelihood of trouble in Baroda State. The people of Badalpur are, however, prepared to launch Civil Disobedience on the issue of the Salt Tax, as soon as Gandhiji is arrested.

JALALPUR, A STRONGHOLD OF NATIONALISM.

Jalalpur where the first non-violent battle of the "war" of independence wil be fought is a chief town of the Taluka bearing the same name. In the days of Non-Co-operation this taluka was vying with Anand and Bardoli to take the premier place in the national campaign. The Taluka has made amazing progress in the matter of prohibition, thanks to the untiring efforts of Mithuben Petit and other National workers the cultivators and fishermen in this place are any day prepared to give a good account of themselves

(Continued on Page 7).

BOMBAY'S ANSWER TO MAHATMA'S CALL

First Batch Of Satyagrahis.

The "War" Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee issues the following to the Press:—

The War of Indian Independence has begun. And the Vanguard of the Non-violent army enters the field to-day led by Mahatma Gandhi. Bombay is determined to take its proper place in this fight to the finish. While numerous names have been already enrolled as "Ironsides" of Bombay's Battalion, still more persons are anxious to join the first detachment. The following are first to enroll in the first batch:—

1. Sjt. Khurshed F. Nariman.
2. Prof. D. R. Charpure.
3. Sjt. Abid Ali Jaferbhai.
4. Sjt. Yusuf J. Meherally.
5. Sjt. Ganpatishanker N. Desai.
6. Dr. Jamshed Nusserwanji Choksy.
7. Sjt. C. K. Narayan Swami.
8. Srimati Perin D. S. Captain.
9. Sjt. Ali Bahadur Khan.

OBSERVE HARTAL TO-DAY.

Appeal To Bombay.

Through the War Council, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The War Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee directs that:—

1. There should be a Complete Hartal in the City;
2. Importers of foreign cloth should cancel all forward orders or Indents;
3. People should discard all Foreign Cloth and pledge to wear Khaddar alone;
4. There should monster demonstrations and processions in all parts of the City;
5. Public meeting at Chowpatty Sands in the evening and
6. Civil Disobedeince to start in the City according to the direction of the War Council.

BOMBAY NATIONAL "MULITIA."

STANDING ORDERS.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Captain of National Volunteers has issued:

Wednesday, 12th: 6-15 a.m. (S.T.) general rally and parade of volunteers, Congress House compound.

8-00 a.m. (S.T.): National Flag Salutation ceremony to be followed by a public meeting. Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.

9-00 a.m. (S.T.): Volunteers procession through the streets.

5-00 p.m. (S.T.): Rally at the Esplanade Maidan.

"Through the "War Council," Bombay Provincial Congress Committee).

LET TO-DAY BE

A Day Of Sacrifice And Prayer,

for the VICTORY of MAHATMA AND HIS BAND

THE FIGHT HAS BEGUN

But its Success Demands.

MEN AND MONEY

Will Bombay take the Lead in this

FIGHT TO THE FINISH

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME:—

1. Volunteer parade at the Congress House at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.) (the time when Mahatma Gandhi commences his march from the Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati.)
2. National Flag Salutation at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House followed by public meetings after which the Volunteers will form a Procession and March through important streets.
3. Public meeting at the Esplanade Maidan at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.
4. Public meeting at Dadar, Tilak Bridge, at 9 p.m.
5. Volunteers will enrol Congress Members and hawk Khadi.

ENROL AS VOLUNTEERS.

in any of the following three classes:—

1. Ironsiders: Those prepared for immediate Civil Resistance.
2. Reserves: Those who will take the places of Class I when they are removed from scene of action.
3. Irregular Territorials: Who will take part in demonstrative programme of the "War" Council.

ON THE EVE OF THE GREAT MARCH.

Mahatma Gandhi, the Generalissimo of the India's non-violent army with Mr. Abbas Tyabji, the second in command taking a plebiscite on the eve of the Great March.

GOOD-BYE TO COLLEGE & STUDIES.

Vidyapith Students Enlist As Pioneers And Reserves In National Militia.

AHMEDABAD, March 11.

In perfect oriental fashion having red auspicious marks on their foreheads a batch of 16 volunteers from the Gujarat Vidyapith bade good-bye to their college and studies and left this afternoon for Aslali and Bareja, two stopping stations of Mahatmaji's party, which is leaving to-morrow morning.

In all about 85 volunteers have been enlisted including students and professors. Out of 16 that left to-day eight will stop at Aslali and the other eight will go to Bareja. In case Gandhiji's batch that is leaving to-morrow is arrested, the eight volunteers who have gone ahead at Aslali, will march to Bareja on the scheduled time-table prepared by Gandhiji and will joni the eight volunteers at Bareja waiting there and the party of 16 will then march to Vasna and Matar according to original programme. In case no obstacle is placed in the way of Gandhiji's batch these volunteers will help the villagers and make other propaganda work and after Gandhiji's party has left the village, they will go in advance to the next stopping station and so on till destination is reached.

RESERVES AT VIDYAPITH.

The Vidyapith batch that left to-day is quite independent of Gandhiji's batch, though Gandhiji has sanctioned arrangements made by students and professors. The idea in keeping this sort of distinct batch is that if Gandhiji's party is arrested, it will be replaced by the Vidyapith batch and thus the programme laid down by Gandhiji will be carried into effect 'in toto'. In case even the Vidyapith batch is arrested a fresh contingent will be sent, from the reserve kept at Vidyapith which number to about 70 after deductions of 16 volunteers which have left to-day.

JOURNALISTS FLOCK TO ASHRAM.

Streams of journalists are daily pouring into Ashram either to study the condition on the spot or to march with Gandhiji's party and report daily the proceedings from there. Not only Press correspondents have arrived from far of Lahore and Madras, Bombay and Kathiawad, but French and German journalists have been sent specially for this occasion. A number of cameramen following the party is also not small. As roads are unknown and some are only cart-tracks, the journalists are in a fix how to proceed. There are several villages from which one could approach the telegraph office only after treading five or seven miles of roads full of dust. However all of them are determined to accompany the party and make use of the situation as best as possible.—Free Press.

SILVER "BULLETS" FOR GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

The Dayanand Association of Bombay has decided to hand over Rs. 2,000 to Gandhiji as soon as he steps out of the Ashram for his march in the war of Independence towards the expenses of the campaign.

BOMBAY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS.

—:o:—

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Executive Council was held on Tuesday morning.

JUTE STRIKE SITUATION.

—:o:—

Strikers' Ranks Swell.

CALCUTTA, March 10.

The number of mill workers involved in the jute strike in the Titaghur area is now estimated at about 35,000.—A. P.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

Panicky Condition In Raw Jute Irregular Market.

The Weekly Report issued by Messrs. Moosa and Co. dated 7th inst. is as under:—

JUTE SHARES.—Raw Jute had a further decline of about Rs. 2/ per bale during the week and the price of ready firsts are quoted at about Rs. 47 which is the lowest touched since after the War, i.e. since 1919. The price of manufactured goods have kept comparatively steadier on account of rumours ofd stdrikes in Jute mills, which we do not think will materialise. Jute shares on account of reasons repeatedly stated by us, are keeping depressed and are not likely to go up until there is any substantial improvement in the price of manufactured goods and consequently in the margin of profits to the mills. At the close an almost panicky feeling is evident in both Raw Jute, Hessians, and also Jute shares. We are informed that there was a stock of about 18 crores yards of Hessians at the mills at the end of last month and we are afraid there will be a further increase during this month.

The drop in prices as compared with the last week's closing was as under:—

Alexandra dropped from Rs. 310/ to Rs. 300. Albion from 350 to 345, Alliance from Rs. 400 to Rs. 385, Anglo-India Rs. 378/ to Rs. 370/, Auckland Rs. 256/ to Rs. 248/, Bally Rs. 261/ to Rs. 255/, Barnagore 223/ to 218. Belvedere Rs. 496 to Rs. 500. Kanknarrah Rs. 435 to Rs. 440/. Caledonian 600/ to 575/, Champdany Rs. 150/ to Rs. 148/, Cheviot Rs. 272/ to Rs. 265/ Dalhousie Rs. 430/ to Rs. 422/, Delta Rs. 460/ to Rs. 450/, Empire Rs. 54/ to Rs. 52/ Fortgloster Rs. 735/ to Rs. 715/. Fortwilliam Rs. 316/ to Rs. 305/. Gondalpara Rs. 970/ to Rs. 950/ Govrepore Rs. 373/ to Rs. 368/ Kamarhatty Rs. 522/ to Rs. 50/. Kanknarrah Rs. 435/ to Rs. 415/. Kelvin Rs. 780/ to Rs. 770/. Kinnison Rs. 340/ to Rs. 330/. Lansdowne Rs. 225/ to Rs. 215/ Lawrence Rs. 590/ to Rs. 575/, Lothian Rs. 410/ to Rs. 400/, Naihati Rs. 480/ to Rs. 460/. Newcentral Rs. 550/ to Rs. 510/. Northbrook Rs. 60/ to Rs. 59/0. Orient Rs. 266/8 to Rs. 260/. Reliance Rs. 74/8 to Rs. 73/4. Soorah Rs. 32/8 to Rs. 32/. Union from 525 to 520.

Amongst Speculative issues Kamarhatty were fairly dealt in and fluctuated as follows:—Opened at Rs. 517/, lowest at Rs. 503/, Highest at Rs. 520/ and closed at Rs. 500/. Howrah and clives were nominally quoted at Rs. 51/ and Rs. 34/8 respectively. National closed at Rs. 25/4.

RAW JUTE.—During the week this market has had a further decline with seliers eager to sell their holdings without attracting buyers. There was very small business done with mills, whereas shippers had kept out of the market:—

The prices during the week were as under:—

	(March)	(Sept.
Opened at	Rs. 49-12	54-12
Lowest at	Rs. 46-12	52-0
Highest at	Rs. 50-8	56-0
Closed at	Rs. 46-12	52-0

JUTE FABRICS.—There has not been much fluctuation during the week and prices kept steady on account of rumours of strikes which has not yet materialised. Mills have sold fairly freely upto September delivery.

Prices during the week were as under:—

	9 Porters	11 Porters.
Opened at	Rs. 11-5	14-0
Lowest at	Rs. 11-0	13-12
Highest at	Rs. 11-6	14-1
Closed at	Rs. 11-1	13-12

Hy. Cees	B. Twills	Cornsacks.
32-12	32-6	33-0
31-12	31-12	32-0
32-14	33-0	33-0
31-12	31-12	32-0

COALS.—As mentioned in our last report, on account of eagerness of weak holders to sell their holdings, the prices all round have declined in spite of the satisfactory result of State Railway tenders. A large number of transactions in Burrakur, Equitable, Raneegunge and Bhalgora recorded during the week at declining prices. The prospects of first class coal companies are no doubt brighter and therefore we again look for steadiness in these prices as soon as the present weak holders retire from the market. Bhalgora marked down from Rs. 8/4 to Rs. 7/8, Bengal, on the other hand, improved from Rs. 520/ the lowest touched, to Rs. 527/ Closing at 522/ Sellers. Burrakur fluctuated between Rs. 18/10 and Rs. 17/12. Burradhemo had a sharp decline from Rs. 13/10 to Rs. 12/12 closing at Rs. 12/14. Equitables were a popular feature and after having dropped to Rs. 30/10 from a quotation of Rs. 32/, closed at about Rs. 31/6. Raneegunge were written back from Rs. 45/8 to Rs. 43/12. South Karanpura fluctuated within narrow limits and closed at about Rs. 7/12. East Indian declined sharply to Rs. 24/12 from a last week's quotation of Rs. 29/8.

MISCELLONEOUS.—A very moderate number of transactions were recorded during the week, without much change in prices. Bengal Iron ruled round about Rs. 7 and Indian Iron and Steel near about Rs. 10/2. Burma Corporation have had a drop from Rs. 9/12 to Rs. 8/14, on account of decline in the metal market. We consider these shares attractive at the present price. Madan Theatres were fairly dealt in round about Rs. 3/11. Marshalls were mentioned at Rs. 2/2. A transaction was recorded in Kalyanpore Lime at Rs. 3/8, Electric shares were easier on the whole with more sellers than buyers. Bhagalpore Electric were done at Rs. 10/8 and Jubbulpore Electric at Rs. 13/12. Midnapore Zemindary were dealt in between Rs. 120/ and Rs. 122/.

There was little more doing in Sugar shares. Carew and Co. were quoted at Rs. 9/8, Champaran Sugar at Rs. 16/8, 16/12, Ryam Sugar improved to 9 from 7/8 B. I. Corporations (Crd.) were steady feature at about Rs. 2/3 C. R.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, March 11

The local market ruled very steady on buying by mills and short covering. The market refused to follow the decline in American cotton and the parity has also improved considerably. The feeling in favour of some rally but the covering by shorts and buying by some mills has weakened the technical situation. The market entirely depends upon the action of American cotton but big option dealers are trying to sustain the market between certain levels. Although chances are in favour of a good reaction we deem it best to adopt caution and prefer constructive interest only if America improves as we are afraid recent improvement in parity might seriously check the demand of ready cotton.

The local market opened at Rs. 242/12 for Broach A-M delivery and ruled strong on buying by jobbers and mills. Liverpool opening cables were steady and unfounded rumours about Exchange imported strength. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M	246
Broach J-A	259/12
Oommra March	201/12
Oomra May	209/8
Oomra July	218/8
Bengal March	179/8
Bengal May	183
Bengal July	191
Broach A-M Highest	247
Broach A-M Lowest	242/12

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Osaka, March 11.

March	154.90	—0.60
June	159.10	—0.50
Sept.	161.50	—0.60

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, March 11.

Bengal 177 March.
Bengal 181 May.
Bengal 188 July.
Broach 243 A./M.
Broach 257 J./A.
Oomra 199 March.
Oomra 206 May.
Oomra 215 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, March 11.

Bengal	189	184	179	173
Sind	194	189	184	178
Punjab	187	182	177	171
Rajputana	189	184	179	173
Broach		242	239	234
Oomra No. 3	205	202	199	195
C. P. No. 1	221	218	215	211
C. P. No. 2	213	210	207	203
Muthia		194	187	182

—:o:—

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 11.

100 Tata & Co. Akola 206
100 C. V. Jagjivan Deolgaon 202 1/2
100 Do. Sadli 241 1/4
100 Do. Sanand 238
100 B. Karshandas Shegaon 205 1/2
100 P. Crystal & Co. Shegaon 203
100 Do. Dhamangaon 202
100 Viram Ladha Gondal 200 1/2
100 K. Devchand & Co. Muttra 180
100 Do. Sanam 183
100 Tata & Co. Jamjodhpur 200
100 Volkart Bros. Bombay Press 150
100 Do. Chandur 169 d
100 Bombay & Co. Nagpur 225 1/2
100 Tata & Co. Amraoti 205

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 11.

Bengal	182|206
Mathia	192|193
Khandeish	192|202
Akola|Khamgaon	200|210
Nagpur|Wardha	214|230
Barsi|Kurduwadi	203|203
Jalna|Aurangabad	198|205
Nagar|Vambori	190|200
Purna|Parbani	205|220
Khandwa|Sanavad	198|207
Indore|Ujjain	210|230
Miraj|Sangli	240|255
Coompta	235|250
Tirupur|Cambodia	305|315

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 11.

Our market has ruled firm today by evidencing arise of about 2 Annas per cwt, in Ready Sugar Prices and of about 2 to 3 Annas per cwt, in Forward prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar today:

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/15 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6/7/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment February Rs. 6/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 6/7 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 6/9 per cwt F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/2 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6/8 per cwt F.B.H.
Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12/12 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 6/2 per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Firm.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 10.

Mar. close at s. 7/5 1/8d.—7/8d.
May close at s. 7/8 1/2d.—5/8d.
July close at s. 7/10 1/8d.—7/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Mar. per bushel dol. 1.06-5/8—3/8
May per bushel dol 1.11-3/4—3/8
July per bushel dol 1.07-1/8—2-1/4

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

May 19.05—0.
June 19.20—0.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 10 To 16 Points Lower

WALL STREET SELLING.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Higher Liverpool advices stimulated short covering and during the first hour prices reached the top when May option was quoted 14.42 which recorded a rise of 22 points over previous closing. However at this level the bears took charge of the market which in conjunction with selling orders Western and Wall-street operators wiped off the improvement and price declined about 17 points under previous closing. Towards the close there was a small rally of 7 points and the market closed at a net decline of 10 to 16 points. March delivery closed at 13.89. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 14 cents.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled weak and closed at a declined of 5 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 6 points to 13.79c.

U. S. Port receipts were 7,000 Bales and exports were nil.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 to 5 points. There was heavy covering and th emarket closed steady at a decline of 5 to 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 8 points to 7.90d. per lb and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 9 points. Empire Cotton futures declined 5 points with May 7.53 and July 7.55.

It seems that the decline has been too rapid due to Bear raids. We believe it dangerous to follow the decline at the moment and advise covering short sales and prefer leaning on the bull side for a quickturn.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state as under:—

"Market continues easier due to larger fertilizer sales report. Large reduction in the World's Consumption of American Cotton was ascribed to cheapness of outside growths, chiefly Indian but the present narrowing parity, coupled with an additional import duty of 5 per cent on non-British Cottongoods should stimulate demand for Americans. Despite heavy slump in the price ofo Cotton and Wheat, American Securities have been maintained. After a severe trade depression resulting from the depreciation in "Exchange", Cotton declined from 20 cents in December 1920 to 10.80 cents in June 1921 and then the trade was talking of 8 cents. But a reduction in acreage from 37 Millions in 1920 to 26½ million acres in July 1921, resulted in an advance to 23.75 cents during the same Summer. Production of Silver also fell during 1921 to 171 million ounces as compared with pre-war average 230 million ounces. The recent consistent Southern selling at prices well below the cost of production has caused trade to suspect only a minor reduction in acreage but it seems likely that the Banks have been refusing loans to the Farmers at the present low level causing many foreclosures.

There is no sign of confidence returning yet and it looks as though we shall witness still lower prices."

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES—

Hemelryk:—"New York Cables: —"Cotton fertilizers sales February 31 1-2 per cent more than last year 4 per cent less than 1928."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on Western selling and Wall Street selling."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their New York and Liverpool friends dated 10th March, 1930.

New York friends cable:—

"United States Exchanges close to-morrow at 12-30.

Liverpool friends cables:—

1. Looks reactionary.

2 Think present prices safe even if market should go temporarily lower. Shorts covering increasing."

"Weakness in cotton has been accentuated by absence speculative short interested due fears Farm Board support this caused weak technical position unable take liquidation except at decline; we believe, however, short interest has increased recently and cotton now approaching levels where investment operations justified; some reduction acreage indicated but impossible determine extent crop scares later in season should bring substantially higher selling levels."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 10.

March	13.89—09
May	14.10—10
July	14.29—12
October	14.41—12
December	14.63—13
January r	14.68—12
Middling Spot	14.00—05

NEW CONTRACTS.

New York, March 10.

October	14.23—15
December	14.41—16

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, March 11.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|5 13|16.
D D 1|5 27|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 7|8 Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Mar.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 April.
Bank Selling T T 1/5 25/32 May
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1 5 27|32 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|32 Mar.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|16 April|May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32 Monsoon.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1|2
Banks Selling T T 277
Banks Buying T T 276
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136-1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 133-1|2
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 103
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 131 3-4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3|4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3|8
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.86 5/16 10th instant
Shanghai/London 1/11 3/8 11th instant
Japan/London 2/0 5/16 10th instant
London/Paris 124.25 10th instant
London/Belgium 34.895 10th instant
London/Switzerland 25.12 10th instant
London/Italy 92.85 10th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 8th instant £4-4-11 1/2 9th instant
Silver London Ready 19 3/16 8th instant 19 1/16 9th instant
Silver London Forward 18 5/16 8th instant 18 13/16 9th instant
Silver New York Ready 41 1/4 8th instant 41 1/4 9th instant
London Discounts 3 mos 3 3/16 per cent 8th instant 3 3/32 per cent 9th instant
London discounts 6 mos 3 1/4 per cent 8th instant 3 7/32 per cent 9th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent nominal
3 mos 5 per cent
6 mos 4 1/2 per cent
12 mos 4 per cent
Tone:—Steady

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 10.

March	13.64—05
May	13.89—05
Middling Spot	13.79—06

NEW YORK.

New York, March 10.

New York 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time:—

March	14.13
May	14.34
July	14.52

New York 11.45 a.m.—

March	14.05
May	14.24
July	14.44

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, March 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 10.

	Opening.	Closing.
March	7.61	7.61—05
April		7.61—04
May	7.64	7.65—05
June		7.66—05
July	7.69	7.69—05
August		7.71—05
September		7.74—05
October	7.75	7.76—04
November		7.78—04
December	7.82	7.82—04
January	7.85	7.85—04
February		7.87—04
March		7.91—05
Middling Spot		7.90—08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 10.

Sales at Liverpool	4,000 bales
Sales on Speculation	100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 10.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.20—10
Scinde Fine	4.45—10
Scinde Superfine	4.70—10
Bengal Good	3.95—10
Bengal Fully Good	4.20—10
Bengal Fine	4.45—10
Oomra. Good	4.75—10
Oomra Fully Good	5.05—10
Oomra Fine	5.35—10
Broach Fully Good	5.60—10
Broach Fine	5.85—10
Broach Superfine	6.10—10

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

Probabilities Show Further Decline.

DANGEROUS TO BE LONG OF BROACH CONTRACT.

Bombay, March 10.

AMERICANS:—The fall in values since our last Report has been more precipitate than for some time past, with the result that values in New York are over a Cent lower and in Liverpool over 1|2d. a lb., state Messrs. Langley and Co. in the market report.

It would appear that the position looks weaker the lower values go, and again the figures of spinners' takings and exports from America show a decline compared to the corresponding week of last year. The world's spinners' takings of American cotton are almost a million bales less than last year, and exports from United States 900,000 bales. It seems, therefore, that the Industry is using cotton out of the stocks they were carrying and therefore it would seem that the method of carrying stocks is changing—as in many other Commodities—for instead of the Industry holding the stocks, the tendency of hand to mouth buying is extending from the consumer of the finished product throughout the many sections of the Industry until the largest holder of cotton stocks is the raw-material producer. It, therefore, appears to us that this hand to mouth policy of buying has probably come to stay, for a protracted period at least, and it will in our opinion be necessitated, owing to the exigency of finance, and, such being the case, the large carry-overs that appeared necessary after the War, may be less urgent, and therefore the carry-over of cotton from season to season may possibly contract, without the disturbance to values that this has occasioned in the past.

The same state of affairs applies also to stocks of cloth and yarn, as Dealers are not holding, and cannot hold the large stocks that they held in the immediate post-war years. The result is that the Mills are forced to hold larger quantities than hitherto, with the result that they are forced into a slower rate of buying, which again as we say above, goes back throughout the various sections of the Industry until it eventually comes to raw-material producer.

All this must tend to a lower level of values as by forcing the stocks into one section's hands, the burden, which hitherto was held by several sections, becomes too great to bear, and must result in a decline in values.

In our opinion, the only remedy for this state of affairs is to reduce production, primarily, of course, in raw article, and until this becomes an accomplished fact, we fail to see what can come to the assistance of the market.

At the present moment, ideas regarding acreage are at great variance, and until it becomes an accomplished fact that the acreage put to cotton is materially less than last year, we think the probabilities are that the market may decline further.

BOMBAY:—Our market has resisted the decline on the other side, with the result that on parity we are about 35 Liverpool points narrower than when we last wrote this report. The feeling here is that we are cheap enough. We are of opinion that this narrowing his been too rapid in view of the record stocks we are carrying, and also owing to the fact that we have still to receive a material portion of our crop, and also particularly in view of the fact that the delivery-period for the April-May Broach Contract is imminent.

We understand that a very small proportion of the Broach crop has been sold for consumption, and therefore, by the time the delivery-period comes round, there is likely to be a large quantity of this Broach cotton awaiting delivery. and we feel sure that owing to its unsatisfactory staple, tenders will not be easily absorbed.

We, therefore, still consider it dangerous to be "long" of the April-May Broach Contract.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 10.

March	12.68+07
May	12.66+09
July	12.55+09
November	12.42+07
December	12.42+09
January	12.46+09
Sakels F.G.F. Spot	13.55—05

LONDON METALS.

London, March 10.

Copper, Braziers, £92-1/2.
Yellow Metal £69.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £16-3/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £11-7/8.
Tin,n English Ingots, £162 3/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 10.

Cottonseed, Bombay (Hull), ton £16-0-0 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) ton, £15-0-0 Mar/Apl Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Continent), ton, £14-0-0 Mar/Apl. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, March 10.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton, £17-8-9 Apl/May Sellers.
Linseed Calcutta, London) ton, £17-8-9 May/June Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I, F. Hull ton £16-5-0 Mar/Apl. Sellesr.
Linseed, Bombay, ton, £17-17-6 Mar/Apl. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt. 35/9 May/August Sellers.
Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton, 35/7 1/2 Sept./Dec Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 10.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality), Spot 10 1/4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 10.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63½ lb., Cargoes 38 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63 1/2 lb. Cargoes 38/3 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian Parcels, 39/9 Afloat. Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, 40/6 May/June Nominal & Value.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 11.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 42|14; highest Rs. 43|12, lowest Rs. 42|10; closing Rs. 43|11.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 43|2; closing Rs. 43|9.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, March 10.

Demand Bills 486.00

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 10.

Silver.—China and India sold. China banks bought. Market is quietly steady.

Spot	19-1/16
Forward	18 13/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 10.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £17-1/2.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, (London Register) £107-1/2.
National Bank £44-1/2.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £88 1/4
Conversion Loan £76.
Indian Loan 5½ p. c. £101.
Rupee Paper 3½ £47 1/2.
Indian Stock, 3 p. c. Sterling Loan £51 1/2.
Indian Stock 3½ p. c. Sterling Loan £59.
Consols £53-7/8.
War Loan 5 p. c. £102 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £92 1/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 10.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, Lb. Spot 7-5/8d. Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 10.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25:—
C & F Calcutta,
Mar/Apl. 9/9 per cwt. Sellers.
Jul/Sept. 10/3 per cwt. Sellers.
Oct/Dec. 10/4 1/2 per cwt. Sellers.
C & F Bombay,
Mar/Apl. 9/10 per cwt. Sellers.
C & F Karachi,
Mar/Apl. 9/10 per cwt Sellers.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.
Bombay, March 11.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 480/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 105/ per ton.

THE NEW INDIA
Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office —Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL
Authorised .Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up ..Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed ..Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs 1,40,32,571
"The NEW INDIA is admittedly" "the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance— June 1929.
Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
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INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 11.
Since 1st Sept.
2 Days.

In full-pressed Bales.

		This year.
Khandesh	534	256,318
Central India	1,430	307,877
Barsi and Nagar	281	198,792
Hyderabad-Gaorani		64,866
Berar	3,094	534,938
Central Provinces	4,349	286,272
Total Oomra	9,688	1,649,063
Dholera	908	88,461
N.-W. Provinces	141	133,255
Rajputana	311	34,032
Sind-Punjab	743	138,526
Broach	4,192	183,539
Coompta & Dharwar	15	44,581
Westerns-Northerns		14,957
Cocoanada		199
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		7,017
Persian		473
American		8,871
Egyptian & African		34,288
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		539
Total	15,998	2,337,76

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 11.
1st Sept. to 6th March.
Yesterday.

In full-pressed Bales.

		This year.
Europe	6,060	471,724
Japan & China	10,436	813,961
Coast Ports		10,463
Up-country by Rail		57,616
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		44,750
Total	16,496	1,398,459

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 11.

3 Months Discounts 3 3/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 3 7/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
Call Money 6 per cent.
One Month 5 per cent.
Three Months 5 per cent.
Six Months 4 per cent.
Tone of money market.—Very steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, March 11.

London Ready 19/1
London Forward 18/13
China op. 1/11/4 hi. 1/10, clo. 1/11 8
American Cent 41/4
Ready 54/6
Falgoon op. 45/, hi. 46/4, low. 44/14, clo. 44/14
Chaitra op. 43/9, hi. 44/3. low-43/1, clo. 43/1
Tejimandi Falgoon 10/
Chaitra 1/1

GOLD.

Ready 21/15/
Falgoon 21/14/6
Chaitra 21/15
N. City 21/14/
Naran Motf 21/15

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 11.

Khandeish	534 bales
Central India	1,430 "
Barsi-Nugger	281 "
Berar	3,094 "
Central Provinces	4,349 "
Dhollera	993 "
N.-W. Provinces	141 "
Rajputana	311 "
Sind-Punjab	743 "
Broach	4,192 "
Compta-Dharwar	15 "
Cotton	15,993 "
Wheat	10,339 cwts.
Linseed	21,569 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	314 "
Gingellyseeds	578 "
Groundnuts	9,192 "
Castorseeds	1,799 "
Rice	71,651 "
Myrabollams	6,084 "
Cottonseeds	13,855 "
Gram	21 "
Joowar	193 "
Bajree	287 "
Coal	3,840 tons

BAR GOLD.

London, March 10.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz £4-4-11½.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
1st Mch.	Razmak@ ..	ALL	10,602
22	Ranpura ..		16,601
29	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apl	Ranchi ..		16650
12	Rawalpindi*	VESSELS	16619
17	Morea (Extra)		10946
19	Razmak ..		10602
26	Malwa* ..	NOW SAIL	11000
26	Narkunda x..		16572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana*..	DIRECT	16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
14	Comorin ..		16,132
21	Maloja x ..		20827
28	Razmak ..		10'85
5 July	Ranpura* ..	BOMBAY	16'601
12	Malwa ..		11'000
19	Naldera x ..		16'088
26	Rawalpindi..	WITHOUT	16,619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..		10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11 518
16	Narkundax..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..	TRANSHIP	11,120
30	Rajputana*..		16,568
6 Sept	Ranpura ..	MENT	16,601
13	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
2	Razmak@ ..	ADEN	10,857
1 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
8	Naldera x		16,088
15	Ranpura ..		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,954
29	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930 The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£168	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O Special Train Across France in both directions	£134	£80
To Marseilles and back	£106	£73

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana ..	8,427
24th Apr.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships Fares as follows:

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £60	£105
	C £50	£ 95

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
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For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930 Date about		
23 Mar.	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
28 Mar.	Gogra* ..	Straits & Japan.
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
5 Dec.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
19 Dec.	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 83
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£106

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
12 Mar.	Baroda ..	Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi and PersianGulfPorts
12 Mar.	Khandalla.	East and South Africa.
13 ,,	Varela ..	Busreh viaKarachi
14 Mar	Ellora ..	Mombasa via Zanzibar.
15 Mar,	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and O'Mandvi.
17 Mar	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and O Mandvi

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.. Ballard Road Fort Bombay

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
Tajima Maru ..	6995	16 Mar.	21 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	27 Feb	14 Mar.
*San Fransisco Maru ..	5831	12 Mar.	20 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	10500	....	@19 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	10000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Penang Maru..	5214	19 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru ..	10800	20 Mar.	6 April
Kamo Maru ..	8000	3 Apr.	20 April
Katori Maru ..	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru ..	22918	Maiden 9 Mar,	1 April
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	2 Apr.	9 Apr.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

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Publishers, Madras

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Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called-up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

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Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
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Delhi.	Naini Tal.
Fyzabad.	Patna.
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The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	23,50,000

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Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V Mehta Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganial H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on pplication.
SAVINGS BANK
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. ules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street. BOMBAY

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application

A.G. GRAY
Manager

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,000

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San-Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

WASHIO
Manager

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer" Kandi.

PAY NOTHING
Only drop a card to get a copy of
Kam Shastra
A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE.

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Shareholders No Capitalists | TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE. | Claims paid over Rs. 600,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

East and West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a. W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 2,42,178.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 23 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

The best time for us!

THE cold weather is the best time for us; fevers and sickness are at their lowest. And in the few short, cold months lost energies must be recuperated and reserves of vitality built up to meet the coming Hot Season. When, all too soon, the first warm breezes blow up from the south, you realise the cold weather is nearing its end . . . then comes the anxious thought . . . "Have I built up strength and stamina?"

There's nothing to worry about, for strength giving, restorative food can build up vitality and that essential reserve of energy which you need. Horlick's Malted Milk—that delicious, creamy food-drink which is fast becoming more than ever popular out East—does all this and more and does it quickly. No longer need you dread the approach of the Hot Season.

Get a bottle of Horlick's to-day. Start laying down a foundation for your vitality for the Hot Season *now*—and the sooner the better.

Obtainable Everywhere. *In sealed glass bottles in four sizes.*

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Hindu, Muslim and Christian youths with intelligence and influence for a line which they can work during their spare time. Splendid money-making opportunity. No capital needed. Write for interview to Mr. B. c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2239

THE NEW LIGHT, the only advanced socialistic English in India with flowers of Bengal in the editorial board guarantees the highest circulation and solves all your advertising problems. Wanted selling and advertising agents in unrepresented districts. Please ask for free sample copy. Office 206, Cornwallis Street, CALCUTTA.

WANTED—Few ORGANISERS for selling Tea Garden Shares on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 plus 2-1/2 p. c. commission with future prospect. Apply to Messrs. CHATERJEE & Co., Managing Agents, Savitri Tea Co., Ltd. 3|1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS with proper testimonials are invited for permanent District Inspectors' Posts under the Britannia Tea Co. Ltd., to organise districts by appointing Agents who are also asked to get enrolled under Inspectors and sell the Famous Britannia Tea with wide sale throughout India and beyond. Inspector's salary Rs. 130—25—300; 15 to 20 per cent. commission on personal sales and also a bonus. For terms and conditions apply to:—
BRITANNIA TEA CO. LTD.,
25|B, Swallow Lane, CALCUTTA

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (India) LTD

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs. 75-10-150 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300 by purchasing 12 shares of the Company, of which Rs. 120 must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta Office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to
ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting. Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. 81

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"LONGODDS." Racing System that never loses. Fully Explained. Every Bet A Winning One. Rs. 5, Newspapers, Fashion Books, Novels, Books For Children. Birthday Cards. Diaries Ephemeris, Autographs, Burglar-proof Steel Cashboxes. KING & CO., Cheapest House, Fort, Bombay.
T R2238

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—FIRST FLOOR Flat East side of Hirji Mansions Gowalia Tank Road Rent Rs. 160/-. Apply Bank of India Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fo-
C 370
A

BOOKS & STAMPS

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased mofussil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay
L 206

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SHOLAPUR.

On and from 15th March, 1930, an additional Express train conveying I, II and III Class passengers will be run between Victoria Terminus and Sholapur stopping at the following stations:—

45 DOWN.

V. Terminus	Dep.	8/15
Byculla	Dep.	8/23
Dadar Junction	Dep.	8/36
Kurla	Dep.	8/49
Thana	Dep.	9/07
Kalyan Junction	Arr.	9/27
	Dep.	9/35
Ambarnath	Dep.	9/45
Neral	Arr.	10/10
	Dep.	10/13
Karjat Junction	Arr.	10/25
	Dep.	10/30
Khandala	Dep.	11/11
Lonavla	Arr.	11/20
	Dep.	11/25
Talegaon	Dep.	11/55
Kirkee	Dep.	12/25
Bhamburda	Dep.	12/37
Poona Junction	Arr.	12/45
	Dep.	13/10
Loni	Dep.	13/31
Kedgaon	Dep.	14/13
Dhond Junction	Arr.	14/40
	Dep.	15/00
Diksal	Dep.	15/30
Pomalwadi	Dep.	15/53
Jeur	Dep.	16/39
Kurduwadi Junction	Arr.	17/22
	Dep.	17/40
Madha	Dep.	17/56
Mohol	Dep.	18/28
Sholapur	Arr.	19/30

46 UP.

Sholapur	Dep.	9/30
Mohol	Dep.	10/10
Madha	Dep.	10/47
Kurduwadi Junction	Arr.	11/12
	Dep.	11/25
Jeur	Dep.	12/05
Pomalwadi	Dep.	12/41
Diksal	Dep.	13/15
Dhond Junction	Arr.	13/45
	Dep.	14/05
Kedgaon	Dep.	14/45
Loni	Dep.	15/25
Poona Junction	Arr.	15/53
	Dep.	16/13
Bhamburda	Dep.	16/19
Kirkee	Dep.	16/29
Chinchvad	Dep.	16/44
Talegaon	Dep.	17/08
Vadgaon	Dep.	17/16
Lonavla	Arr.	17/45
	Dep.	17/50
Khandala	Dep.	17/57
Karjat Junction	Arr.	18/38
	Dep.	18/43
Kalyan	Arr.	19/23
	Dep	19/47
Thana	Dep.	20/03
Kurla	Dep.	20/20
Dadar Junction	Dep.	20/29
Byculla	Dep.	20/40
V. Terminus	Arr.	21/00

H. C. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent
Bombay, 8th March, 1930.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court (First Floor) this Wednesday morning, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
12th March, 1930.
389

REMOVAL NOTICE.

POLSON MFG. CO., BOMBAY.

To efficiently cope with the increasing business, the office of the Polson Mfg. Co., is removed from No. 239 FRERE ROAD to HARVEY BUILDING, second floor, 211|219 Frere Road, opposite the European General Hospital, from the 11th March, 1930. Telephone number continues 23280.

The local distribution section of the Polson Present Bureau also will be removed to the new premises from 21-3-30.
R2240

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO., and H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD., have removed their offices to AJAM BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD from 10th March, 1930.

The BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th March, 1930 at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Association, situated at 16, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, to transact the business following:

Agenda:

(1) To consider and to resolve as to what steps should be taken in view of the expiry of Cotton Contracts Act on 31st December, 1930 and for New Crop Trading.

By order of the Committee.
BEGRAJ GUPTA,
RATILAL T. THAKKAR,
Hon. Secretaries.
Bombay, 11th March, 1930.
388

DRAFT ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from British subjects for the post of ASSISTANT HARBOUR MASTER at the Port of Madras.

Candidates for the post must supply the following information:

1. Record of sea service.
2. Copies of testimonials as to the candidates' good conduct, sobriety and ability.
3. Whether married or single.
4. Copy of birth certificate and a recent photograph.
5. Where educated.
6. Previous record of service as a pilot or a Harbour Master (if any).
7. Medical Certificate as to physical fitness for service in India.
8. Must hold a Board of Trade Master's Certificate.

The pay of the appointment is Rs. 775 p.m. rising on a time-scale to Rs. 1,275 p.m. by an annual increment of Rs. 25.

The post is non-pensionable but carries with it a Contributory Provident Fund, long service retiring gratuity, free quarters, good leave rules, and passage concessions.

The successful candidate will be appointed for one year on probation, but if found unsuitable, his services will be terminated after three months probationary service, otherwise he will be confirmed on completion of probationary period and on passing professional and medical examinations.

Applications are to be addressed to the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras, Harbour Office, Madras, and must be received not later than March 21st, 1930.

Candidates must be prepared to join the service on April 1st, 1930.

Full particulars regarding the conditions of service will be forwarded to likely applicants.

A. D. BENNINGTON,
Lt.-Commander,
R.N.R. (Retd.),
Ag. Dy. Port Conservator.
376

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF PROFESSORS AND READERS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of PROFESSORSHIP OF ECONOMICS on the scale of pay of Rs. 800-50-1000 per mensem, and Readerships in Sociology on the scale of pay of Rs. 550-50-750 per mensem, at the University School of Economics and Sociology.

The applicants should submit, through their present employers, if any, six copies of their applications, testimonials, etc., stating therein their (a) age, (b) academic career, (c) previous teaching experience, (d) publications, if any, (e) the research work done or directed by them. Applications wanting in any of the above particulars will not be considered.

The successful applicants will, in the first instance, be appointed on probation for a period not exceeding five years, and will thereafter, if found satisfactory, be confirmed in their appointments. During the probationary period, as for the rest of their service, they will be admitted to the benefits of the University Provident Fund.

Canvassing support, directly or indirectly, will disqualify the applicant concerned.

Applications should reach the University Registrar not later than the 25th April, 1930.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Offg. University Registrar.
Bombay, 10th March, 1930.
385

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON BUILDING PROGRAMEE FOR THE YEAR 1930-31

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 20 per set, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of materials required for the Carriage and Wagon Building Programme for the year 1930-31." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Additional copies of the tender form, without drawings, may be obtained, if required, at a cost of Rs. 3 per copy.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 9th April, 1930.

5. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
8th March, 1930.
379

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 207 of 1930.

Re: JETHA DEVJI & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Shak Gulli, Mandvi and at Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort ..... Debtors.

Ex parte. KESRIMAL KISSONLAL, a firm .... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 10th day of March, 1930 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors' firm as Insolvents.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1930.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
387

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913

and

In the Matter of the Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Company, Limited.
The SHOLAPUR SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and having its Registered Office at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay ..... Applicant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order dated the 10th March, 1930, the High Court of Bombay has directed a meeting of all the depositors of the abovenamed Company to be convened for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving with or without modification, a scheme of arrangement proposed to be made between the Company and its depositors and that such Meeting will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, 1930, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) at which time and place all the aforesaid depositors are requested to attend.

A copy of the said scheme of arrangement can be seen at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & CO., the Solicitors of the said Company at their Office, Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The depositors may attend such meeting and vote in person or by proxy provided that all proxies are deposited at the Registered Office of the Company, Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, not later than twenty-four hours before the time fixed for holding the said meeting.

The Court has appointed Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., or failing him Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Directors of the said Company, to act as Chairman of the meeting.

The said scheme will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1930.

PAYNE & CO.,
Solicitors of the abovenamed Company.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held before the Commissioner of this Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in the High Court Suit No. 560 of 1926 (Madhavji Jesang and Ors. vs. Jagannath Gangaram Pulee and Ors.) on the 6th day of March, 1930, our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Foras Tenure, situate at Ferguson Road in the City of Bombay together with messuages tenements dwelling houses or chawls standing thereon, containing by admeasurement four thousand three hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts and situated within the registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 179, 280, 281, 283, 284, 286, 237, 179, 283, 284, 179, 299, 279, 281, and 287. New Nos. C|12113, 12114, 12115, D1|12114, D|12113, 12114, 12115, B|12316, B|12113, and C|12285, New Survey Nos. 1A|2814, 2|2814, 1A, C.A.|2814, 1|2814, 9|2815, and 4A|2815. Cadastral Survey No. 252 of Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 2107 (1), 2107 (1A), 2107 (6), 2107 (6A), 2107 (6B), 2107 (6C), 2107 (6D), 2107 (6E), 2107 (6F), and 2107 (6G), and 2107 (7), Street Nos. 1103, 1103 (1A), 1103 (E), 1103 (EA), 1103 (EB), 1103 (EC), 1103 (EE), 1103 (EF), 1103 (EG), and 1103 (F) and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the said Ferguson Road and partly by the property of Mukund Dharu, on or towards the South by the property of Messrs. Warden and Company, on or towards the West by the property of Alimabai Mira Datarwali and on or towards the East partly by the property of Mukund Dharu and partly by the Tulsi Pipe Road.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1930.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
382

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai NATHIBAI, widow of Soorji Morarji has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Jugjiwan Kika Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes of the Municipality of Bombay under "C" Ward No. 5847, Street No. 59 and 60 Kika Street and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1091, 1092; New No. 3264, Old Survey Nos. 2057 and 2058, New Survey No. 725 and containing by admeasurement 152 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Jugjiwan Kika Street, on or towards the North by the property of Navneetdas Purshottamdas and on or towards the South by a public road called Banian Road.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1930.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
383

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF RATANLAL KANIAYALAL BAJAJ. ..... a Minor

and

IN THE MATTER OF SUIT No 333 of 1929 wherein SAGARMAL MAHADEO and VASUDEO SAGARMAL are Plaintiffs and Kaniyalal Dattalal Bajaj and Ratanlal Kaniyalal Bajaj, the latter a minor are Defendants.
SAGARMAL MAHADEO GARODIA ..... Petitioner.

To,

KANIYALAL DATTALAL BAJAJ,
The father and natural guardian of the minor abovenamed

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs in the above suit have applied to this Court to have Kaniyalal Dattalal Bajaj or some fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the said minor defendant Ratanlal Kaniyalal Bajaj and that the Chamber Judge will on 28th March, 1930, proceed to appoint the said Kaniyalal Dattalal Bajaj or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some fit person.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Sd.) E. FAHEY.
The 14th day of February, 1930.
Messrs. RELE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
384

Astrologer

The most famous Astrologer and Palmist gives aid and advice how to be successful in matter of businesses, love, domestic affairs, problems, health and anything that is worrying you. Adds thousands of testimonials from all distinguished people, who took great advantages. This is the chance of life, do not miss this opportunity. Trial solicited. Consulting hours from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Address: KHUDA BUX, Suite 4, Derby Hotel, Apollo Bunder.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 99 BALES SATIN CALENDER.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Champagulley Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the Atlas Mills Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

99 Bales Satin Calender of different numbers and descriptions.

Terms: 25 per cent. deposit.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
67 BALES COLOURED GIN.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Champagulli, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Nariman Tulsidas and Co. (Gold Mohor Cloth) Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Thacker Khimji Manji, the defaulting purchaser:—

67 Bales coloured Gin 29 x 41 x 13, each containing 30 pieces, including:—

54 Bales No. D 1515.
6 Bales No. A|F 1515.
7 Bales No. 1515 R.
Terms: 25 per cent deposit

GANDHI & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY WITH (BUFFALOES' STABLES) AT NAWPADA ROAD, BANDRA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Sorabji Hormusji Postwalla and another, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 31st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house of tiled bricks, a well, privies and buffaloes' stables standing thereon situate at Nawpada Road, Bandra, admeasuring about 952 square yards bearing Municipal Old Nos. 21|952, New No. 22|1034, City Survey Nos. 35 36, 37 and bounded on the East by the house of Kazee Shareef, on the West partly by the house of Shaikh Dawood Jamatally, partly by the house of Bai Khatizabai Amir Miyan, partly by the house of Shaikhally Gorekar and partly by the house of Suleman Sarang, on the North by Nawpada Road and on the South by a mosque and house bearing Nos. 20, 21, 21A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WELL-KNOWN INDIAN MUSICIAN

SANGIT RATNA ABDUL KARIM KHAN WILL GIVE

TWO CONCERTS

A VARIETY OF HINDUSTANI AND SOUTH INDIAN RAGAS

BLAVATSKY LODGE, FRENCH BRIDGE, CHAUPATY.

Saturday, 15th March 8-30 p.m. and Sunday, 16th March, 4 p.m. (S.T.)
Rates 5|-, 4|-, 3|-, 2|- and 1|-

(Entertainment Tax Extra).

Tickets can be had at Shree Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Kalbadevi, opp. Bhangwadi.

FREE! FREE!
CALENDAR
For 1930-31 in two Colours, sent gratis and Post FREE.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Independence Satyagraha March from Congress House 6-30 a.m. meetings in various wards of city.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Municipal Corporation President's Dinner to H. E. the Governor, Corporation Hall, 8-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 13.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications column.

—:o:—

Programme Of Public Meetings.

—:o:—

AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar, a public meeting will be held at Tilak Bridge, Dadar to-day (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Hardikar, Abidali Jafferbhai and others will speak on the significance of Mahatmaji's Satyagraha campaign and Nasik Satyagraha. Congress members will be enrolled at the meeting.

PRAY FOR MAHATMA'S SUCCESS

Under the auspices of the Andheri Village Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Jasvanti Nivas" on Kurla Road to congratulate Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and to pray for Mahatma's success.

AT GHATKOPAR.

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Vallage Congress Committee, a public meeting of the citizens of Ghatkopar will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the compound of the Ghatkopar National Girl School when Sjt. Shankarrao Deo of Poona and others will speak on "The fight for freedom."

MEETING AT SANTA CRUZ.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of Santa Cruz Congress Committee, a procession will start to-day (Wednesday), at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.), from Station Road, Santa Cruz, to wish success to Mahatma Gandhiji in his Satyagraha campaign.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on to-day (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. at Tilak Bridge opp. Dadar Station (B. B.) when Dr. Hardikar, Messrs. G. N. Desai, Abidali Jafferbhai, P. R. Lele, M. Mohamedali, Shankerrao Deo (Poona), will speak on "Mahatmaji's Satyagrah."

AT MATUNGA.

—:o:—

In connection with the historic March of Mahatmaji to-day (Wednesday), the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee will observe the following programme:—"Prayer in Lakhamsi Nappoo Hall at 6-30 a.m. Procession all round Matunga at 7 a.m. Flag salutation at 8 a.m."

CALL TO RESIDENTS OF SUBURBAN DISTRICTS.

—:o:—

Messrs. G. D. Bhatt and R. D. Balivala, Secretary, Bombay Sub-Dist. Congress Committee in exhorting the residents of their District State:—

(1) "Offer yourself on the altar of Motherland by enrolling yourself as a true Satyagrahi volunteer.

(2) If this is not possible, enrol yourself as a volunteer to carry on regularly the constructive programme.

(3) In case your circumstances do not permit you to enlist yourself as an ordinary volunteer:—

Ply the spinning wheel put on khaddar and persuade others to follow suit. Take vow of swadeshi. Stir up your women to action. Try to eradicate the drink evil."

A CALL TO YOUTH LEAGUERS.

—:o:—

Join Processions And Attend Meetings.

Mr. H. D. Rajah, President, Bombay Suburban District Youth League writes:—

The historic march of Mahatma Gandhi begins to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 a.m. The whole country is busy celebrating the occasion by organising meetings, procession and enlistment of volunteers. The youths of the Suburbs should muster strong in all places when meetings are held by the Congress Committees. They should hoist national flags and join the processions in large numbers.

Meetings at Khar, Vile Parle, Bandra, Ghatkopar and Santa Cruz are arranged and youths of the Suburbs should attend their meetings in the morning. Those who desire to become volunteers to offer Satyagraha should either give their names direct to the local Congress Committees, or send in their applications to me at Khar.

G. I. P. WORKERS' SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Enthusiastic Support From MEN.

MR. RUIKAR'S SUCCESSFUL TOUR.

NAGPUR, March 11.

Mr. Ruiker, President, G.I.P. Railway Union touring centres like Bhusaval, Manmad and Nagpur, addressed very largely attended meetings of strikers and exhorted the workers to continue the strike and offer peaceful Satyagraha as ordered by the Union. At every centre the strikers are firm and there is no inclination for resuming duty.

Mr. Ruiker addressed a public meeting of 5,000 persons at Nagpur. Mr. Dhavle pleader presiding, warned the Government about the danger of compelling strikers to resort to Satyagraha. Manmad, Bhusaval and Nagpur strikers are quite ready to offer Satyagraha 400 strikers were enrolled as Satyagrahi volunteers at Bhusaval. Great enthusiasm prevails. Messrs Phadke and Gavande of Kalyan who arrived at Nagpur to-day for propaganda on Union work addressed a public meeting and exhorted the strikers to continue the strike. Rumours that the strike is fizzling out is false. An extraordinary meeting of the Union executive was convened by Mr. Ruiker, President, at Bhusaval on 13th to consider the strike programme. Preparations for Satyagraha are going on all over the line. Representatives of various strike centres are also invited. Mr. Ruiker is proceeding to Badnera, Amraoti and Bhusaval and then he proceeds to Bombay. Messrs. Phadke and Vavande are returning to Kalyan this noon.—Free Press.

LATE RAO SAHEB C. G. MUNIM.

We regret very much to announce the said and untimely death of Rao Saheb Chunilal Gulabdas Munim, J.P., and an Honorary Magistrate of Bombay on Saturday last, after a very short illness. After passing the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University at a comparatively early age, he joined the Loco Department of the B B & C I Railway, where within a short period he rose to the post of a head clerk of the Loco Department. In 1914 he took charge of the office of the Gondal Porbandar State Railway and while he was there he gave universal satisfaction to all concerned by his genial temperament and hard work. In 1917 he was appointed the Agent of the Universal Pictures Corporation of New York. During War time and immdiately thereafter he took a very prominent part in organising free exhibitions of Cinema shows for the benefit of Indian and European troops. He also helped considerably in collecting subscriptions for organizing cinema shows for the benefit of Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund and his services in this direction were often eulogised by Sir Leslie Wilson, late Governor of Bombay. Being of a very genial and charitable disposition he helped to the best of his abilities all movements of a charitable nature. In 1925 he was made a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Magistrate for the City of Bombay and in 1927 he was granted the title of Rao Saheb by the Government. Rao Saheb Chunilal also took interest in the co-operative movement and was one of the Directors of the Lallubhai Samaldas Co-operative Bank. He also intended to start shortly a co-operative insurance concern and was trying to work out the details of the scheme when the cruel hand of death suddenly snatched him away.

He was a social reformer in his views and was taking considerable pains to get the various subsections of the Gujarati Bania community to unite together as a harmonious whole and to effect intermarriages among the various small sub-castes of the community and he had started a Vanik Mandal for carrying out the said objects. He leaves behind him a widow, a young son and a daughter, a number of near relatives and a large circle of intimate friends to morn his loss.

Late Rao Saheb Chunilal Gulabdas Muram whose death took place on Saturday last.

BOMBAY POLICE COUP

Surprise Raid And 100 Arrests.

Over a hundred persons were rounded up by the Princess Street Police officers on Monday night in the course of a sensational raid of an alleged gambling den in Motishaw's Chawl at Sheikh Memon Street.

Four years back the same Chawl was raided by the police when about 352 persons were arrested.

The story of the raid as can be gathered from enquiries is as follows. Sub-Inspector Chavan and other police officers of the Princess Street Police Station accompanied by a large number of police constables surrounded the chawl at about 10-30 p.m. on Monday. The inmates of the chawl were taken by a surprise but they were trapped by the police who had formed a cordon round the building. Some excited among them made a bold bid for freedom and actually came to grips with the police, but they were overpowered and about 100 were under arrest.

They were then marched to the Princess Street Police Station and except 37 persons who could not furnish bail, the rest were released on bail.

The 37 accused were placed before Mr. Oscar Brown, Additional Magistrate on Tuesday morning on a charge of gambling. They were ordered to be released on a deposit of Rs. 10 in each case.

LIFE SAVING AND WATER POLO.

—:o:—

Amazing Feats At Golwala Brothers' Bath.

At the Victoria Swimming Bath of Messrs. Dady and Framroze C. Golwalla, amazing feats in life-saving and fancy diving were performed by the Parsi members of the Bath on Sunday morning. The occasion was the presentation of gold medals by Mrs. Gulbai Ardeshir Pherozshaw Mehta, in memory of her late brother, Mr. Jal J. B. Marzban, who lost his life in trying to rescue from drowning Mrs. Shera H. Karaka in the Juhu waters while attempting to swim. As the lady offered great resistance and struggled in the waters both the swimmers were unfortunately drowned.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS

After Messrs. Khurshed and Rustom Framroze Golwalla who hold Life-saving Certificates from the Royal Life Saving Society of London, had shown several methods of life-saving to those present, the gold medals were presented by the proprietors of V. S. Bath in the life-saving competition, to the winners, eMssrs. R. M. Pochkhanawalla and P. M. Bharucha. The other two silver medals were awarded to D. B. Workingboxwalla and S. Engineer. There was a contest in fancy-diving in which proprietors, as announced beforehand, gave two silver medals to winners Messrs. D. R. Billimoria and P. B. Poonjiaji.

The presentation was made by Messrs. Shirinbai R. B. Paymaster after which Mr. R. B. Paymaster, who presided on the occasion expressed the thankfulness of the gathering to Mrs. Gulbai A. P. Mehta and the proprietors for the awards of the medals. In doing so, he bewailed the loss of two precious lives by drowning, eulogising the deed of true heroism displayed by Mr. Jal Marzban in running to rescue a lady who was in great difficulties in the waters.

WATER POLO TOURNAMENT.

A water polo tournament was then held in which Mr. K. D. Kapadia's team won the Rattanji Sorabji Contractor Cup. The Captain was assisted by Messrs. M. C. Kapadia, S. B. Karanjia, M. Khan, P. M. Bharucha, B. M. Mistry and S. Mistry.

Mr. Dady C. Golwalla, one of the proprietors of the Bath, passed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Paymaster and also expressed a deep sorrow for Messrs. Adenwalla and Munchershaw Ratnagar who had lost their lives in trying to rescue from drowning Mrs. M. Ratnagar in the Juhu sea. After partaking the refreshment provided by the proprietors of the Bath, the gathering was dispersed.

INDIAN HOTEL-KEEPER SHOT DEAD.

—:o:—

English Soldier On Trial.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, an English soldier, Driver R. Norton aged 21 was put up on the charge of shooting dead an Indian restaurant-keeper at Secunderabad.

The accused was a soldier attached to the British regiment at Secunderabad in Hyderabad State. On December 19 last, he went to a restaurant owned by one Shanmukham, a Madrasi, took tea and cakes, and went away without paying for it. A little later, he returned, bought a packet of cigarettes for which he only paid 4 annas. Shanmukham reminded him that he had forgotten to pay for the tea and cakes he had previously taken. The accused got annyoyed and went to his room in the barracks. He soon came back with a gun, and seeing him Shanmukham got frightened and hid himself in a room. The accused chased him, and fired a shot. The man was wounded severely, and did the next day.

The accused was tried by Capt. W. F. Webb, District Magistrate of the British Administered areas in Hyderabad State who committed him to the Bombay High Court Sessions.

Evidence is being led in this case.

PLEA OF INSANITY.

The defence suggested by the accused in his statement was that he was deranged in mind. He pleaded that he did not know what he had done in the restaurant till ne was informed about it some time later.

Two defence witnesses were examined to show that the accused used to get fits of epilepsy in the past. The case is adjourned to Wednesday.

MORNING INSPECTIONS OF CITY AREAS.

—:o:—

Municipal Commissioner To Hear Residents' "Grouses"

The Municipal Commissioner has, with the approval of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, instituted a system of weekly morning inspections by going round with the representatives of each Ward in rotation in order to enable them to bring the needs and grievances of their respective Wards to his personal notice on the spot. The Commissioner will accordingly meet the elected Councillors of "C" Ward on Thursday (the 13th instant) at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.), near the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station and go round with them in the Ward.

Residents of "C" Ward, who are desirous of bringing to the personal notice of the Commissioner their grievances, might avail themselves of the opportunity by meeting the Commissioner at the hour and place of meeting noted above.

TATA POWER COMPANIES.

—:o:—

Gross Earning For February.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., and the Tata Power Co., Ltd., report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of February, 1930, and for the first eight months of the current fiscal year ending February 28, 1930, subject to adjustments, were as follows:—

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., Rs. 3,63,643 for the month of February, 1930; Rs. 32,79,009 for current fiscal year to February 28, 1930.

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., Rs. 4,52,772 for the month of February, 1930; Rs. 37,64,597 for current fiscal year to February 28, 1930.

Tata Power Co., Ltd., Rs. 4,30,719 for the month of February, 1930; Rs. 37,45,479 for current fiscal year to February, 28, 1930.

PUBLIC "WASTE" DEPARTMENT!

—:o:—

M. L. C.'s Hit At Govt.

ROAD POLICY COMES UNDER LASH.

The Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday considered the cut motion of Mr. L. M. Deshpande of Rs. 100 from the total grant of Rs. 1,31,16,000 under the head of "Civil Works". Many hon. members drew attention to the deplorable state of roads in their districts. Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai characterised the Public Works Department as a Public Waste Department while Syed Miran Muhammad Shah severely complained of the lack of decent roads in Sind. Mr. H. V. Pataskar urged Government to stay their hands from increasing license fees on motor cars.

Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla said there were some hon. members who did not wish to under take new works while others wanted new works and wished to spend large amounts on them. He assured the House that the amount of the grant was used only on the construction, and building of roads and repair works. It would be a penny wise and pound foolish policy not to expend any money on the progress of the work already in hand. The Government were at present spending on capital works, military works and the works of the local bodies. Referring to the construction of a trunk road between Ahmedabad and Bombay, he said, it would cost crores of rupees and Government did not propopse to construct roads which ran parallel to the railway lines.

NO ROADS WORTH THE NAME.

Mr. Haji Mir Mohmed Baloch (Karachi) deplored the fact that there were no roads worth the good name of Karachi except two or three roads which were constructed for the benefit of a European Club, military and salt works. He averred that the convenience of the public was absolutely ignored.

Hon. General Member pointed out that every year Rs. two lacs to Rs. three lacs were spent on roads in Sind.

Mr. Haji Mir Mohmed Baloch replied that that amount was insignificant compared to Rs. twelve lacs and Rs. fifteen lacs spent in other provinces. Continuing, he said, a trunk road in Sind connecting different talukas was a great necessity.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole (nominated) requested the Government to pay attention to the improvement of the roads in Konkan and Ratnagiri Districts.

ASSURANCE OF SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION.

The Hon. Minister for Self-Government assured the House that he had taken various notes of the discussion which would be sympathetically considered. According to the Special Engineers' report to construct roads in Sind would require at least Rs. 4-1|2 crores. which in view of the other works of construction of canals, it was not possible for Government to spend. In regard to other districts he promised to pay his careful and sympathetic attention.

The cut motion was lost.

The whole grant for Rs. 1,31,16,000 was then agreed to.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

The Hon. General Member then made a demand for Rs. 7,12,000 under the head of Bombay Development Scheme, which was agreed to without a discussion.

The Council then adjourned till Wednesday noon.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET. MAY.

New York, March 11.

Previous Closing Rate	14.10
To-day's Opening Rate	14.27
Difference	plus .17
To-day's Closing Rate	14.39
Difference	plus .29

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, March 11.

Previous Closing Rate	7.65
To-day's Opening Rate	7.59
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	7.65
Difference	Nil

Broach Expectation Rs. 249-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, March 11.

Silver Ready	19-5-0
	Unchgd.
Silver Forward	18-2 0
Lower	0-3-0

Tone of market: India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, March 11.

1st Settlement	45-8-0
2nd Settlement	43-8-0
3rd Settlement	54-12-0

DOWN WITH PROSTITUTION.

—:o:—

Bombay Women's Crusade.

DRAFT BILL TO REMOVE ANOMALIES IN PRESENT ACT.

We have received the following communication from the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Bombay, dated 11th March, 1930:—

The Editor,

The "Bombay Chronicle".

Dear Sir,—The draft Bill No. X of 1930 for the Amendment of the Prevention of Prostitution Act is, we trust, to be introduced into the Legislative Council at an early date. This Bill No. X of 1930 will we hope be effective in removing the anomalies in the existing Act and if it passes the keeping of brothels whether by males or females will be illegal.

The Bill also penalises soliciting and cuts at the root of the whole system of commercialised vice.

It is to be hoped that the passage of this Bill will not be hindered by the opposition of vested interests, for landlords also will be penalised. Any one with an unbiased mind who visits the areas of vice in our city will agree that it is the duty of every right-minded citizen to try and clean up some of the moral filth which mars the fair name of the City of Bombay.

For this reason the Bombay Presidency Women's Council desires to support the Hon. Mr. Hotson in his effort to strengthen the laws against commercialised vice. We very strongly urge upon Government the necessity of introducing this Bill in the present session and call on all members of the Legislative Council to give the Bill their active and full support.

We warmly approve of the action of Government in nominating a woman to the Council as a specialist on this subject.

Yours faithfully,

Mehri D. Tata (President).

Salima Faiz Tyabji, Sundrabai Sirur, Meher F. S. Talyarkhan, Miriam Dehdashti, Shirinbai Jamsedjee Jeejeebhoy, Evelyn C. Gedge, present and past Chairmen of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council.

ACCOUNTS CLERKS AND L. F. ACCOUNTANTS' EXAMINATIONS.

—:o:—

A resolution of the Bombay Government says:—

"Government are pleased to direct that the examinations qualifying for the posts of Accounts Clerks and Local Fund Accountants for District Local Boards and School Boards should, in future, be held in the month of October. The exact dates on which these examinations will be held in October, 1930, will be notified in due course."

BARODA PRAJA MANDAL.

—:o:—

Officiating President's Election.

BARDOLI WORKERS' TOUR TO DANDI COAST.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, March 10.

Sardar Vallabhbhai's incarceration has created a new situation for the Praja Mandal workers so far as the filling of the gap is concerned. According to the constitution the power of electing the new President under such circumstances rests with the Executive Committee of the Praja Mandal; and the Secretary Mr. Sutaria has issued an urgent circular to the members to send in their opinion by post. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the vacancy created by the imprisonment of the President-elect should not be fill up Sardar Vallabhbhai should continu. to be the President, but Dr. Sumant Mehta may be invited to officiate in his place. The decision will be announced to-morrow

MAHATMA AND SARDAR!

In the meantime, there is much excitement regarding Mahatmaji's programme, as Jalalpore is very likely to be the field of his operations. His impending arrest about which rumours are afloat is the topic of the day and has in no way deterred the workers. Messrs. Jagatram and Kalyanji Mehta, who were here for the Malavia Parishad and who returned only last morning from Ahmedabad after meeting the Mahatmaji, paid a visit to the Dandi coast. They seem to have definite instructions regarding the plans from the General, and if nothing untoward happen, Mahatmaji has chalked out the whole route and fixed up the halts on his way to Jalalpore. However, if anything like the arrest comes up, Bardoli might give an unexpected surprise to the people as well as the Government.

EXHIBITION.

All arrangements regarding the Exhibition are over. Many indigenous industries are represented, and the Agricultural Section has been very attractive. The Benares University has deputed Professors Godbole and Dongersingh for practical demonstration in applied science. The demand for stalls no more can be met with. The pandal in the shape of a vast amphitheatre is almost complete and the Prajamandal Pandal near by is nearing completion.

LECTURES ON STATES POLITICS

A series of lectures by eminent constitutionalists and workers of the Indian States Conference is arranged Messrs Chudgar Prof. Abhyankar A. V Patwardhan and Amritlal Seth are expected to be present on the occasion and they will all speak on different subjects at different places and localities.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Tenders For 2 Crores Next Week.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 11th March 1930. The total amount tendered was Rs. 2,13,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-6-6 and above were allotted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 1,07,50,000 an the average rate of acecpted tenders was Rs. 6-5-11 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 18th March 1930. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Thursday the 20th March 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 12th March 1930 to Monday the 17th March 1930 at Rs. 98/8 per cent. Intermediate three months' bills sold from 5th March to 10th March 1930 amounted to Rs. 1,87,25,000.

Six months' Treasury Bills sold on 4th March 1930 and 5th March 1930 amounted to Rs. 87,25,000.

REMITTANCES BRITISH TREASURY.

—:o:—

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 8 Mar. 1930	15,215,000
Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 8 Mar. 1930	9,500,000
Total Total Rmittances from 1st April 1929 to 8 March 1930	24,715,000

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WEDNESDAY, 12th March 6 p.m.
Short talk on the Bhagavad Gita
Followed by Questions and Answers
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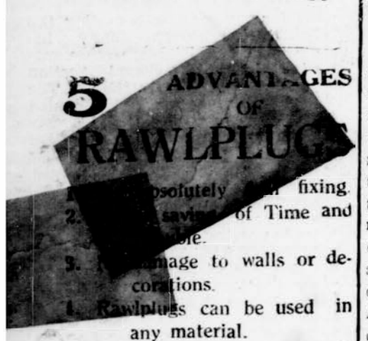

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1930.

WILL GOVERNMENT PLAY THE GAME?

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Replying to some questions by Mr. Fenner Brockway in the House of Commons, Mr. Wedgwood Benn stated very recently that the Government of Inda had not launched any new prosecutions for sedition after the Viceregal announcement and that except in cases of open incitement to violence Government had no intention of making new arrests for seditious utterances. But within a week of this reasonable looking assurance Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and his colleagues were clapped into jail for no other fault than that they joined a procession in which "revolutionary" posters and cries were used. Their conviction has been followed by numerous arrests and convictions all over the country and not a day passes but brings its tale of fresh arrests and prosecutions for sedition. Among the latest victims to this hunt for seditionists is Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, a member of the Congress Cabinet and the Mayor of Calcutta, who is served by the Burma Government with a warrant on a charge of sedition, presumably for something said by him at Rangoon during his visit to the place last month. Instances like these are hardly consistent with the Secretary of State's assurance mentioned above but may be typical manifestations of the "Dominion Status in action" that he talks of.

The incarceration of Sardar Vallabhbhai is the most flagrant illustration of Government's policy of repression inaugurated in utter defiance of the Secretary of State's own assurance. Referring to this provocative prosecution the Home Member of the Government of India, who grossly defamed the people of Kaira District and who seems incapable of realising that, as Mr. Aney said, it is blasphemy to connote crime with non-violent to connote crime with non-violent non-co-operation, had the temerity to say in the Assembly: "If the local Magistrate realising the inflammable character of the material had not taken the action he did, he would have been guilty of dereliction of duty. I commend to the House the resolution and promptitude with which he took action." The Home Member knew well the majority of the House and got the expected applause. But how many of those who applauded could have realised the implications of the policy he praised? In answer to a straight question by Mr. Jinnah whether the civil disobedience movement was to be dealt with by the Government of India in a responsible manner or was to be left "to be dealt" with by petty Magistrates," the Home Member replied that only the general direction of the policy would remain in the hands of the Government of India but that dealing with emergent action "must necessarily be left to the responsible officer on the spot." Mr. Jinnah rightly retorted that there was no emergency justifying the arrest of Mr. Vallabhbhai, that if the latter had made any inflammatory speeches, he could have been prosecuted under the normal law but that the Magistrate's premature action without even consulting the local Government was a dangerous precedent. There would have been some justification for the Magistrate's conduct if he had arrested Mr. Vallabhbhai for a breach of any standing law. As it was the Magistrate outrageously abused the law with his gagging order and compelled Mr. Vallabhbhai to break that order though, as Mr Vallabhbhai himself points out, he did not actually break it. Mr. Hotson in his evasive replies in the local Council made statements which are amazingly self-contradictory and which betray how weak the case was which he was defending and how unsafe are the liberties of the people in his keeping. The Magistrate's action was itself calculated to create inflammable matter where there was none. It may be presumed from Sir James Crerar's praise of the Magistrate that the Government of India and, therefore, the local Governments would endorse almost any action any erratic local Magistrate may take against active or intending civil resisters. In fact, as Mr. Jinnah said, a dangerous precedent has been created by the prosecution of Mr. Vallabhbhai with a view to suppress political opinion. It is to be hoped, however, that all civil resisters will scrupulously refrain from playing into the hands of designing Magistrates.

Civil resisters do not mind arrests or any suffering. They rather invite suffering. But they are most anxious that peace must be maintained throughout their campaign. They, therefore, wish that Government too are "civil" in the performance of what they regard as their duties and should not thoughtlessly or deliberately provoke the people by issuing unjust, uncalled-for and provocative orders. That is a vital point which the Government should remember in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's march which is to commence to-day and even in connection with the actual starting of civil resistance. While explaining his programme to the numerous enquirers that had gathered at the Satyagrahashram, Gandhiji said that if he was free, he would march with seventy volunteers of the Ashram but that if he was arrested or if all the seventy volunteers were arrested, it was for the people of Gujarat to do the rest. The historic march commences to-day and will, no doubt, continue from day to day whether Gandhiji is arrested in the midst of it or not. He violates no law in organising the march itself and we do not see under what provision of the law can Government stop it. He will break the law only when he reaches his destination. True, his free movements would rouse thousands, but any unprovoked restraint on him would rouse tens of thousands. If Government have any sense of fair-play, they should refrain from laying hands on him at least till he actualy starts civil resistance. His appeals to the people on the way for non-violence will accustom them to maintain peace even in the midst of excitement. If, therefore, Government throw fair-play to the winds and arrest him in the midst of his march on some issue other than the breach of the Salt Act, it must be inferred that what they prize most is not Law and Order but a pretext for wholesale repression in the name of Law and Order. In that case it is hardly neiessary to say what the response of the people to such repression will be. But for the sake of the triumph of the Mahatma's campaign and for the sake of loyalty to their leader they should couple their maximum efforts in this direction with their maximum capacity for non-violence both in word and deed. In that lies the triumph of Mahatmaji's campaign. That is why he remarked that if he could find 70 lakhs of non-violent resisters to replace, batch after batch, the 70 volunteers of the Ashram, he would promise Swaraj almost instantaneously. Let the people of India, who rightly claim Mahatmaji to be the world's greatest man, realise that they and he are alike on trial before the whole world and that it behoves them to acquit themselves heroically in the trial. They can only do so by helping Gandhiji in maintaining complete non-violence. The world is also watching if the British Government plays the game.

THE CONTRAST.

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Indians cannot fail to be struck with the contrast in attitude of the MacDonald Government towards their own demand for the grant of genuine Home Rule and the same Government's treatment of Egypt's demand for being a truly "sovereign and independent" State. In the case of India a Round Table Conference is proposed which, according to Sir James Crerar, will meet only for the purpose of "elucidation and harmony of views". The deputation from Egypt which sails for London ten days hence, headed by Nahas Pasha, the Premier, who will be supported by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Finance and that resourceful diplomat, Mr. Mueram Ebeid, who has watched closely in London for several years the British political attitude towards his country, will meet the MacDonald Government and demand whether the latter are genuinely desirous of "delivering the goods". If not, the deputation is confident that England will be faced with an agitation in Egypt against the British domination, which will be even more intense than the campaign which was set up in full force after the rejection of the Zaghlul proposals by Mr. MacDonald in 1924. It is significant that Nahas Pasha has already declared that "it would be obviously impossible to accept the proposals made by Mr. Henderson as they stood, since in many respects they violated the interests of Egypt." It is clear from the views expressed by prominent politicians in the Wafdist Press that Egyptians will not be satisfied with any agreement with England which fails to settle, in a manner consistent with Egyptian self-respect, the vexed question of the Sudan, of Egyptian military contribution in case of war, and the officering of the Egyptian army by the country's own nationals. And let us remember that Egypt's political strength in her fight for freedom lies in the absence in the country of the communal canker and in the universal determination to rid the land of British domination in any form.

MEPHISTOPHELIAN TACTICS.

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The case for the rapid and effective indianisation of the army is so strong that its opponents are now hard put to it to convince Indians that it is necessary in the interests of this country that this urgently necessary reform should take an unconscionably long time. True to its policy of preaching, under the camouflage of being a "friend of India", the mischievous doctrine of divide-and-rule, the "Times of India" in its article on the subject on Tuesday gives Dr. Moonje as a "good Manratta" some egregious advice. Commenting upon his speech in the Assembly it reminds him that the "Indian lads coming forward for King's Commissions" are wanting in an essential qualification. The accusation is grossly false and unfair because they are charged with the lack of "a backing of a social origin and tradition" which "front line qualification" gives an officer, according to this "friend of India", "a feeling of comradeship with the rank and file over which he is placed." We have not heard of any complaints against Indian officers on the ground that they lack either "social origin and tradition" or that they exhibit a lack of "feeling of comradeship with the rank and file." On the contrary, it is extremely likely that this feeling of comradeship will be exercised by them with far greater intensity than by foreign officers full of [illegible] snobbery and [illegible] of colour distinction.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

SUGGESTIONS TO UNIVERSITY SENATE.

(By Dr. K. G. Naik, M.A., D.Sc. (Lond.) F.I.C. etc., Professor of Chemtsiry and Industrial Chemist to the Baroda Government.)

III*

Let us now proceed to examine, why the reorganisation proposed on some such lines as aforesaid is necessary. At the outset, the question of the medium of instruction and examination comes for consideration. The ordinary language of the masses is the vernacular, whereas the medium of instruction in the High Schools is English. "The waste of mental energy, the double strain upon young minds entailed by the process of instruction in a foreign language is enormous and irreparable, since it is imposed on boys at the most receptive and impressionable age; they will never learn so readily again, as they learn at the age of highest receptivity, when in our present system, a foreign language is interposed between them and the knowledge they have to acquire."

BURDEN OF FOREIGN MEDIUM.

The majority of men are never capable of understanding things imparted in a foreign tongue so well, as they would have understood them, if imparted in their own. An ordinary student in trying to obtain the mastery of the language, is likely to regard the subject of instruction as of relatively small importance. "No student can ever hope to express the vital atmosphere of his own mentality, of his thoughts or of his perceptions, in a foreign language; and to burthen his thinking at this early and vital stage with a language over which he has no command, and which comports a mentality foreign to his own, is to make that delicate correspondence between thought and expression impossible, upon which alone sound thinking can be based. A lamentable distortion is the inevitable result". From experiments and observations in bi-linguial countries, such as Wales, Switzerland, etc., it has been concluded that bi-lingualism is a definite handicap. In the words of one investigator, 'it is a doubtful privilege to be born in bi-lingual country."

*Previous articles appeared on February 22 and March 7.

INTELLECTUAL MUDDLE.

Teaching an Indian student through the medium of English at an earlie stage, is definitely to thrust bi lingualism on him. It is generally recognised that English may be continued as the medium of instruction in the University stage, but opinion is growing in favour of the conclusion arrived at by the Calcutta University Commission, who after exhaustively considering the question, were convinced that the premature use of a foreign medium of instruction tends to produce an intellectual muddle, and they therefore, recommended the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction in Secondary Schools in all subjects except English and Mathematics—a conclusion which was again supported after twelve years by the Bombay University Reform Committee. It is now generally considered that a boy's general education must suffer and his intellectual development arrested by the premature use of a foreign

(Continued on Page 9.

FISHERIES IN INDIA.

—:o:—

URGENCY OF EARNESTLY STIMULATING THE INDUSTRY.

By Khan Bahadur Jacob B. Israel.)

Since I wrote some weeks ago regarding the development of fisheries I had occasion to come across some literature on the subject and also of meeting a few individuals who have had experience of pisciculture in other parts of India. There are two broad divisions of the industry, namely (1) the inland fisheries including those of estuaries and (2) the sea fisheries. Both are of immense value, but, it is the former one that can be taken up at a comparatively small cost, but, with immediate benefits to the vast mass of poor people who live in rural areas. From enquiries I understand that fish culture of this kind is largely carried on in the back-waters of Cochin and Travancore, so much so, that large areas of the bed of the rivers and back-waters are being utilised for the purpose. We in this Presidency have also similar places situated favourably and suited for fish culture. The numerous creeks and estuaries all along the coast as well as our rivers and tanks with perennial supplies of water are ideal places for this purpose.

GREAT EDIBLE VALUE.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture have strongly recommended the improvement of the diet of the rural population and the addition of fish to their diet is an important item in that direction. They say:—"Improvement in the cultivators' diet holds out much promise of improvement in his general health and the addition of fish to his diet impresses as being so much the most promising way of providing it over large areas of the country, that we consider that we are more than justified in making recommendations which to those who know the difficulties, may well appear to err somewhat on the side of optimism."

USEFUL SUGGESTION.

They urge that departments of fisheries with experts should be organised in all the Provinces. If that is not possible at present on financial considerations, there should be at least one speacial officer at Head Quarters of Provinces to popularise fish culture by giving proper advice in selecting suitable places for stocking fish and the kind of fih that will give the best results. Benefits from this will go not only to the consumers but also to the fish catchers. Realisation of revenue for Government need not be the immediate consideration. It will follow in a few years as has happened in Cochin and Travancore. Unlike sea fisheries which depend a good deal on weather conditions, inland fisheries are mostly in confined waters which can be easily controlled by human efforts, nor do the latter require any very expensive implements of capture such as seaworthy boats and nets.

WANTED EXPERTS TO SURVEY.

From what the Honourable Mr. Jadhav stated in the Council last week I gather that the Bombay Government have asked the Collector of Salt Revenue to conduct a survey of the sea fisheries and a small amount has been provided for it in the budget. A survey of sea fisheries conducted on proper lines by furnishing correct data and information will be useful to capitalists who may be attracted to the industry from a business point of view. Then again the officer conducting the enquiry should possess some knowledge of the industry and it is not known whether the Collector of Salt Revenue has any such qualification. Nearly 20 years ago a similar enquiry was entrusted to Mr. W. H. Lucas I. C. S. the then Collector of Salt Revenue, but though he was one of our ablest officers, owing to pressure of his own duties he was not able to carry on the enquiry satisfactorily and he could write his report two years later when he went home on furlough. Naturally nothing of practical value came out of his enquiry. The Bombay Government also liberally allotted several lakhs of rupees in getting down a steam trawler, but, as its efforts proved a failure all that money was totally lost. Now this very Government with all its past experience and the strong recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture before it has again instructed the Collector of Salt Revenue to enquire and report on the subject instead of appointing a special officer with the necessary technical knowledge needed fitly to deal with the question so as to achieve practical results.

BOMBAY'S FAVOURABLE POSITION.

The measure adopted is likely to lead us nowhere beyond lulling matters for the present under a happy belief that the same are receiving attention. Unlike Madras, Bombay has vast facilities for inland fisheries being developed at a comparatively very small cost. With the aid of an officer possessing technical knowledge these might be immediately taken in hand for actual development especially by the formation of as many fishermen's co-operative credit societies as possible. There is not a single one in existence at present. In the meantime the question of deep sea fishing may be enquired into by the aid of the same technical officer and then schmees for the same might be launched by capitalists interested in the matter.

I may refer readers to the Popular Science Monthly for February 1930 page 56 col 1. for two small notes of remarkable utility on the subject of fishing and fisheries.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Tribute To Political Prisoners.

Mr. Shafi Daudi may be congratulated on his speech in moving a cut of Rs. 100 in the Budget demand for the Home Department for the purpose of discussing Government's policy towards political prisoners. He said in the course of that speech that a comparison of life in India to-day with that thirty years ago and the deterioration that had occurred in Indians physically proved why young men were getting excited to action. "I maintain," he added, "that the political prisoners' struggle to minimise the exploitation of the nation by another is a very noble struggle and a man who has the courage of his conviction to start such a campaign should be more respected than humiliated." To those who argued that European countries did not treat political prisoners with any special consideration he gave the neat reply that no other country with a high standard of civilisation was under the domination of foreign rule.

Unfair Discrimination.

Some of the supporters of Government, like Mr. K. C. Roy and Sir Darcy Lindsay, evaded the main issue in remarking that new jail rules were an appreciable improvement upon the old ones, especially in respect of the abolition of racial discrimination in jails. The improvement is utterly inadequate. If at all anywhere racial discrimination is abolished in theory, it remains in the garb of class difference in practice. And it is no fair solution to classify only well-to-do political prisoners under the special class and to treat the poor ones as common felons. Such discrimination between the rich and the poor political prisoners only adds insult to injury. It is idle for the Home Member to contend that it is difficult to define the term "political prisoners." Jail authorities seem to know the political prisoners but too well when the latter are not seldom singled out for specially humiliating treatment. The defeat of Mr. Daudi's motion admits of more inferences than one and will not surprise men of discernment.

Serious Accusation.

In their own interests Government will do well to issue promptly an explanation for public information regarding the grave accusation the Managing Editor of the Free Press of India makes in a statement giving details of unfair treatment at the hands of the Telegraph authorities in connection with a message. He brings out the fact that while this message was delivered to his agency very late, another Press agency was favoured with its receipt without the least delay. He tried in vain to obtain an explanation of the delay from which the Free Press suffered and there is great force in his argument when he says, "If the Government decide as a matter of policy to suppress all telegrams relating to Mahatma Gandhi's campaign, the Free Press cannot complain as a Press Agency. But if the policy is going to be that only a favourite and financed news agency shall be allowed to handle news of this nature, it could be certainly open to serious objection on grounds of public policy." We may add that apart from this allegation of preferential treatment by Government of a particular news agency, if they decide to suppress telegrams about political events, they run the danger of losing rapidly in that prestige, for the preservation of which they are so very much concerned.

Reaping The Whirlwind.

The notorious hostility of Mr. Pirow, Minister of Justice in the Hertzog administration, towards the movement amongst the South African Natives to organise themselves to protect their economic interests and the general attitude of that administration towards the Native question are proving a stumbling-block in the preservation of peace in the country. The proposed anti-Native legislation has incensed the coloured people engaged in industries controlled by the Whites and, as the only section of the Natives able to gather together in organised protest, they are making repeated efforts to voice their grievances. When they find such meetings broken up by White hooligans and when they notice that the Government of the country shows tolerance towards such hooliganism, it cannot be expected that they will take this treatment of their just cause lying down. The anti-Native politicians who are egging on the Hertzog administration to take "drastic" measures and who have partially succeeded are now only reaping the whirlwind of what they have sown.

The Explanation.

Lady—"I sent you ten new sheets and have received only nine back."

Washerwoman—"Yes, mum, but you know how new linen shrinks in the wash."

GREATEST FIGHT IN THE WORLD.

To Die In It Is Real Death Of Life.

(Continued From Page 1.)

in the national struggle. In Jalalpur, there are waste lands extending over several miles where salt can be manufactured with the help of nature. These lands are not privately owned by anybody and consequently there is no danger of an internecine struggle arising out of the proposed campaign. Besides the place has been selected by the Sardar of Bardoli after a good deal of investigation and deliberation.

The journey to Jalalpur which has assumed the form and sacredness of a pilgrimage will occupy roughly a full fortnight.

THOUSANDS FLOCK TO HEAR GANDHIJI.

Morning and evening prayers in the Satyagraha Ashram are attracting larger crowds every day with the growing eagerness of the people to hear Mahatmaji's parting advice. The place reserved in the Ashram compound has been found insufficient to accommodate the thousands who flock to the place from all directions. Last evening there was such a terrible rusn that the prayer had to be arranged on the sands of Sabarmati adjoining the Ashram. Upwards of 3,000 people listened to the stirring appeal which Gandhiji made after the prayer was over. In this appeal Mahatmaji exhorted people to put on Khadddar and discard all foreign cloth if they had any real affection for him and his work. If it was merely curiosity that had prompted them to attend the prayer then nothing tangible could be expected of them.

To a query Mahatmaji replied that those who would remain behind at once prepare themselves to join the army whenever they were called to do so.

GANDHIJI'S "DARE-DEVILS.".

As for himself and his trusted followers he once more made it absolutely clear that they were bound on a mission which they would either accomplish or die in its accomplishment. For them there was no turning behind. In case they were put in prison after their release they would continue their fight until Swaraj was an established fact in Inda.

Addressing the inmates of the Ashram this morning, Gandhiji reiterated his resolve to fight the battle to the finish. Those who were to follow him in the campaign should understand that they were going not to return. Those of them who were married should take permission of their wives and the latter should not only give permission but bless their husbands for being the first "Soldiers of the War of Independence." Gandhiji asked the volunteers of the first batch which proceeds to-morrow to patiently consider the consequences of the step they were undertaking. There must be no misgiving on anybody's part. Their departure would, in all probability, mean a good-bye to the Ashram and even their homes. The complete success of their object was a condition precedent to their return. The enthusiasm among the Ashram people is indeed wonderful. The whole atmosphere surrounding the place is impregnated with a spirit of patriotism, noble and unquenchable. The smiling faces of the Satyagrahis have become a source of inspiration to one and all who visit the Ashram.

IMPRISONMENT OF VALLABHBHAI.

Evidence is not lacking to show that the imprisonment of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has been a most potent source of inspiration to many who are not prepared to take such a downright national insult lying down. Prominent citizens of Ahmedabad, not to speak of Congressmen, and other Nationalists have signified their willingness to join the second batch of Civil Resisters. Students of colleges are only too ready to be at the beck and call of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress.

In regard to the conviction of Sardar Vallabhbhai Mr. Chimanlal P. Broker, an eminent pleader of Ahmedabad, has wired to Hon. V. J. Patel to inform the Assembly that the legal procedure adopted was defective, and, consequently, the conviction illegal. Mr. Broker's argument is that Vallabhbhai having been charged under Section 42 of the Bombay Police Act can be sentenced under Section 68 of the same Act, only the maximum sentence provided being only a fine of rupees two hundred, and no provision for imprisonment of either sort. Since the sentence has been passed under Section 188 of Indian Penal Code, it is illegal in terms of law. A more serious objection in the matter has been taken by the Ahmedabad Bar Association on the statement of the Sardar himself. In his jail interview with Mahadeo Desai, the fact was disclosed that the speech was never made. This clearly means that he was arrested before he actually committed an offence in terms of law. The Bar Association has passed a resolution saying that although Vallabhbhai pleaded guilty and had declined to obey the order of the Magistrate so long as he did not actually commit an offence by making a speech the sentence passed by the Court cannot stand on the point of fact. The Association has, therefore, approached the Chief Justice and other judges of the Bombay High Court for the revision of the case, or any other legal steps that might prevent injustice.

The copies of this resolution have been sent to District Judge, Kaira, the Advocate-General and the Government Pleader, the Bar Association, the High Court Pleaders' Association, the Viceroy, the Governor and the President of the Assembly. This new aspect of the case has created great sensation in the city.

GREATEST FIGHT IN THE WORLD.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 11.

Great sensation prevails in the City as the marching hours are approaching. From morning to night hundreds of people are visiting the Ashram. Yesterday night at the prayers about 3,000 people assembled where Mahatmaji congratulating Sardar Vallabhbhai and asking all to follow him said that he had now full confidence in the people that if he is arrested the fight would go with double force. Asking all present to use khadi he said that he believed that those who wore khadi have full trust in non-violence. He did not know whether he would be allowed to march or not: but he believed this to be the greatest fight in the world which has drawn the attention of the whole world. He said that the Government was puzzled and does not know how to overthrow those who are fighting with non-violence as their weapon. "If I were to ask all to use weapons, sticks or anything of that sort, Government would not be hesitating in making use of the armed police or firing. Though I cannot say anything about this Government, I believe that no Government can dare to use weapons or fire against those who have non-violence howsoever cruel it might be. Even if I am arrested the inmates of the Ashram were sure to march and even if they were arrested he believed that hundreds of youths will take their place. To die in this fight was the real death of life.'"

Youths are daily enlisting their names. Some youths from Bengal and the Punjab have also arrived. Mahatmaji will march to-morrow morning with 72 inmates of his Ashram. In all there will be six batches and each will have one Captain whose names are:—Messrs Valji Desai, Chhaganlal Joshi, Surendranath, Pandit Khare, Ramanlal Modi, Pyarelal, M.A. and Manilal Gandhi son of Mahatmaji. If Mahatmaji will be arrested it is believed that Mr. Abas Tyabji will lead. It is understood from reliable authority that Mahatmaji will not be arrested before he starts.

BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

Sufficient For All Emergenies.

LONDON, March 10.

In the Commons, Mr. Benn informed Mr. Somerville, that no representations had been made to him to increase the British Army in India. He was satisfied that the present strength was sufficient for all emergencies.—Reuter

TROOPS FOR AHMEDABAD.

It is understood that a large body of troops has been despatched to Ahmedabad to meet any emergency.

PREPARING FOR MAHATMA'S MARCH

—:o:—

Sikh Soldiers Ordered To Baroda.

The Poona correspondent of "Evening News" writes:—

The 11th Sikh Regiment, at present stationed at Poona, has been unexpectedly ordered to Baroda State and is now making preparations to move. Some time ago, following on the disbanding of a battalion, a company of the 11th Sikhs was sent there and now the whole Regiment will be stationed there.

(Mr. Gandhi and his volunteers will have to cross Baroda territory during their march to Jalalpur to break the salt laws).

Khadi Cart In The March.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, March 11.

The management, Khadi Bhandar, Bombay has issued the following press note:—

It has been lately arranged that a bullock cart with Khaddar stocked will accompany the first batch of Ashramites who will march forward in the early morning of Wednesday the 12th March, 1930, under the leadership of Gandhiji. This Khaddar Cart will go along with the Satyagrahis. This work has been taken up by the Bombay Khadi Bhandar at Kalbadevi Road. Khadi will be sold at the rates of the Bombay Bhandar, i. e. no to and fro expenses will be charged.

Though Gandhiji be arrested, this cart will not stop, but will go forward along with the Satyagrahis.—Free Press.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

—:o:—

Use Of Telegraph Communication

LONDON, March 10.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Sir Nicholas Grattan-Doyle asked for the terms of Government's communicaton to the Government of India respecting the revised Indian Tariff Mr. Benn replied that he would be grateful if Sir Nicholas Gratton-Doyle would postpone the question.

Mr. Benn informed Mr. Wardlaw-Milne that he had no information to the effect that the Government telegraph offices were being used for the purpose of sending messages recommending refusal to pay taxes.—Reuter.

PROCEEDING WITH VOLUNTEERS NOT ILLEGAL.

—:o:—

Will Mahatma Be Allowed To March.

AHMEDABAD, March 11.

Since yesterday, the most influential circles are now definitely inclined to believe that no impediment will be placed in the way of Mahatmaji's march to-morrow and that he will be allowed to proceed without any difficulty.

Legal circles are of opinion that marching with some volunteers in itself is not illegal; nor is there any infringement of law in it, and that the Government could not possibly stop Mahatmaji from proceeding on his march. Sober opinion is inclined to give weight to this opinion; and it is believed that Gandhiji will at least be allowed to march according to his scheduled programme without any difficulty and that no action whatsoever will be taken to-day or to-morrow.—Free Press.

MUSLIMS NOT TO LAG BEHIND.

—:o:—

Delhi's Support To Mahatma.

NEW DELHI, March 10

To congratulate Sardar Patel and assure Mahatmaji unflinching support in his civil disobedience campaign a mass meeting of the citizens of Delhi was held last evening in Queen's Gardens under the presidentship of Moulana Arif. A resolution was moved by Pandit Indra. Moulana Zafarali of Lahore, seconding, said as during the Non-co-operation movement the Muslims did not lag behind, so will they not lag behind in this last battle of Mahatmaji. Messrs. Deshbandhu Gupta, Devidas Gandhi and others also addressed the meeting. About 300 volunteers have been enrolled.—Free Press.

BORSAD'S RESOLVE TO FOLLOW MAHATMA.

(From Bosad Taluka C. Committee).

BORSAD, March 9.

At a large public meeting of Borsad held last night in the Bazar Chowk resolutions congratulating Sardar Vallabhbhai and declaring people's resolve to follow him were passed amidst cries of "Vallabhbhai-Ki-Jai" and patriotic songs "We shall hold the Freedom's Flag aloft" were sung.

The local Congress Committee has broadcast the Broacn speech of the Sardar.

Reports are received in increasing numbers detailing the spontaneous awakening in the Taluka.

DON'T FLOCK ON THE WAY.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, March 11.

Taluka Congress Samiti has issued instructions to the public of Ahmedabad not to flock on the way or to make any demonstration at the time of the starting of Mahatma Gandhi's marching tomorrow morning. Those coming to wish him good-bye should stand on quitely, on both sides of the roads in a disciplined manner, thus allowing Gandhiji and his party to pass.

In response to Gandhiji's stirring appeal last night at the Ashram prayers, about 50 volunteers have enlisted their names and they have been asked to fill up the form of enrolment and then personally meet Mr. Mahadev Desai.—Free Press.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S PLEDGE

—:o:—

Will Stand Shoulder To Shoulder With Men In National Fight.

To wish God-speed and success to Mahatma Gandhi's campaign of civil resistance, a meeting of the women of Bombay was held in the Jinnah Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale presiding. The large attendance of ladies at the meeting was indicative of the keen interest and enthusiasm that has been aroused among the women of Bombay in regard to Mahatma Gandhi's impending fight against the salt tax.

POPULARIZE GANDHIJI'S GOSPEL.

Mrs. Gokhale addressing the gathering declared that Mahatma Gandhi's march towards independence would commence the next day. The whole nation had been roused to a sense of patriotism and large numbers of volunteers were joining Mahatma Gandhi. She asked women what part they were going to play in that great fight for the liberation of their country?

The greatest contribution that the women could make towards the national struggle, she said, was to popularise Mahatma Gandhi's gospel of Swadeshi and Khaddar. She appealed to the women to discard foreign cloths and to make "Swadeshi" their religion. They could demonstrate their love towards their country and their admiration for "Bapuji" only by habitually wearing pure hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar.

In wishing God-speed to Mahatma's campaign against the salt tax, she hoped that when the time came the women of India will plunge into the fight and suffer all persecutions side by side with men.

THE IRISH EXAMPLE.

Mr. K. F. Narman referred to the prominent part taken by women in the liberation of Ireland. He gave a vivid description of the pitiable condition of peasants and agriculturists who were not getting even a square meal per day. It was for this reason that Mahatma Gandhi had launched upon a campaign against salt tax. Salt was a commodity which the poorest among them used and the Government imposed a tax upon this necessity. Mahatma Gandhi had chosen a fight against this unjust and iniquitous tax as a step towards independence. The movement would soon assume a nation-wide form and the whole country would plunge head-long into the struggle. He appealed to the women to be prepared to take their share in it and shoulder the responsibilities of the fight along with men.

Mr. Yusuf Meheralli recalled the brave deeds of women like Rani Jhansi in the political history of the country. "Let their example and noble sacrifice inspire you to nobler deeds for the sake of your Motherland" was his exhortation.

NO RETRACING THEIR STEPS.

Dr. Hardikar appealed to the women to realise the significance of the struggle the nation was launching upon. He explained that there was no question of retracing their steps. "Once you enter the battlefield you cannot show your back, you should win or die", he said in effect in a fervent appeal to the audience to participate in the coming struggle.

Several other lady speakers then addressed the gathering after which the meeting dispersed.

SALT CAMPAIGN IN BENGAL

—:o:—

Contain To Be The Venue?

CALCUTTA, March 11.

Dr. Suresh Banerjea, Dr. Profulla Ghose and Mr. Annadaprasad Chowdhury of Abhoy Ashram who had been to Sabarmati on behalf of Rastrasangha returned to Calcutta after a personal talk with Mahatma Gandhi regarding the plan of the campaign of civil disobedience in Bengal. It is understood that they will soon start a salt campaign in Contain a subdivision of Midnapur District by selecting a central place and organising village marches.—Free Press.

GODS ARE WATCHING FROM ABOVE.

—:o:—

"A New Menace In Middle East."

BOMBAY, March 11.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha has issued the following statement to Press:

"In glorious land of the Pandavs and the Kauravs, of the great Ramchandra and the blessed Lord Buddha, of the mighty Shankaracharya and the righteous Harishchandra, Mahatmaji is making a New Mahabharata. His cause is just His weapons are non-violent. His struggle is wholly humanitarian. He seeks to stop the present exploitation of the Indian masses, who are so ill-fed and ill-clad, that they perish by lacs through hunger, disease and privations. The Gods are watching this unique non-violent fight in this benighted land. They will err, who will fetter this great soul. They will be blessed, who will help him in his sacred struggle. May the Lord befriend Britain, and let her realize, that ignoring or suppressing India to-day will lead to a conflagration in which both will be badly hit, and which will raise a new menace in the Middle East! (May God forbid!)"—Free Press.

Be Ready To Take Up Fight.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 10.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee at Shardhanand Park, Mr. Lalit Das presiding, congratulated Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the incarceration and assured him support in the cause for which he had the proud privilege of being arrested first, and whole-heartedly supported the Satyagraha struggle for Independence launched by Mahatma Gandhi and called upon the people of Bengal to be ready to take up the non-violence campaign in active form. Mr. Satis Das Gupta said that the fight ahead was a fight between violence and non-violence in which the latter was sure to win.—Free Press.

Repression Can't Crush Freedom Movement.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 11.

"Repression never crushed the freedom movement in any country and in any age. It will never succeed in India and least of all in Bengal" say Messrs. N. C. Chunder, S. C. Bose and Dr. B. C. Roy, in the course of a statement issued to the Press. The statement continues:

"The Government of Bengal has led the way and Bombay and Burma have followed suit. News Agencies have just flashed the news that a warrant of arrest is out against Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta for his speech in Rangoon. Are these isolated events or do they indicate that the Central Government is determined to hit the Congress just when Mahatma Gandhiji is about to launch his campaign of Civil Disobedience?"—Free Press.

Civil Disobedience In Bengal.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 10.

Addressing the Tippera District Political Conference as President Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta regretted the total apathy and neglect of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in the matter of Mahatma Gandhi's campaign of Civil Disobedience Ever since the incarceration of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, he said, the B. P. C. C. had passed into the hands of a section of people whose sole ambition was to reign supreme in the Council and Corporation and it was they who had helped to bring the fair name of Bengal into disgrace. "With Mahatma's leave I would take over charge of Bengal and soon arrange to start a campaign to violate the salt law. Repression and the arrest of Gandhiji will not kill the movement."

In a statement to the press the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee asks the District Congress Committees to examine if there are any suitable places in their areas to start the campaign, and if so, to begin preparations immediately. —A. P.

BANERJEE.

—:o:—

Rule Issued Against Magistrate.

CALCUTTA, March 10.

Juctices Pearson and Jack issued a rule to-day upon the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the conviction and sentence passed upon Mr. J. L. Banerjee should not be set aside.—Free Press.

National Militia For Bengal.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 10.

To bring about a complete boycott of British goods and work out the programme of Mahatma Gandhi by making the ensuing campaign of Civil Disobedience a success, an appeal has been issued on behalf of the Bengal Youths for the formation of an organisation entitled the Bengal National Militia.—Free Press.

"LOK. TILAK APPROVES OF MAHATMA'S PLANS."

—:o:—

A correspondent writes:—

"At a seance held on Friday last under the auspices of the Indian Spiritualistic Society, Bombay, the late Lok. Tilak was invoked, and he gave the following message:—

"I am in entire agreement with what he (Gandhi) is doing They would not come to their senses unless they are put in a fix. I cannot foretell any period for the successful accomplishment of the struggle. At any rate they will have to yield to some extent. But the people must not lose courage."

ON THE EVE OF THE HISTORIC MARCH.

Mahatma's Appeal For Men And Money.

SWARAJ IN NO TIME.

If 70 Lacs Of Volunteers Obey His Command.

AHMEDABAD, March 10

An unusually large number of men and women turned up at the Satyagrahashram this evening to hear what Mahatma Gandhi had to say after his twenty-four hours' fast. As the crowd was swelling every minute, Gandhiji led the crowd to the sands of the Sabarmati. After prayers' Gandhiji said that he was glad such a large number of people had been taking interest in the Ashram prayers and he hoped they would learn something from it. He knew they had come not only for prayers, but to know the developments in the struggle, which could be rightly styled unprecedented in the history of the world, and which he hoped, if carried on with the conditions laid down by him, would bring India Swaraj in no time.

APPEAL FOR MEN AND MONEY.

If he was free, he would march with seventy volunteers of the Ashram on Wednesday morning. If he was arrested or if all the seventy volunteers were arrested, it was for the people of Gujarat to do the rest. If he could find seventy lakhs of volunteers to obey his command, he would promise Swaraj almost instantaneously Concluding, Gandhiji appealed to those present to wear Khaddar and contribute towards the funds for the struggle, which he said, would be fought with the least possible expense.

Mr. Reginald Reynolds, in shirts and Gandhi cap, and Miss Slade attended the meeting.—A. P.

NO DEFEAT IN A BATTLE FOR TRUTH

—:o:—

Mahatma Addresses Mammoth Meeting.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 11.

The stillness of the sacred banks of the Satyagraha Ashram was disturbed long before prayer time this evening by the crowds who had thronged to hear what they considered probably Mahatmaji's last speech. Never before in the history of Ashram, it has been such a great traffic and continuous influx of people as this evening. Sir Prabashunker Pattani, President of Bhavnagar Council of Administration was the President.

Addressing the gathering Gandhiji said that this may perhaps be his last speech. The time for his arrest as well for the march to-morrow was auspicious. He had already told them what he had to say. Suppposing he is arrested to-morrow or that his batch is arrested, the programme which he has chalked out to reach Jalalpur must be completed at any cost. It was therefore essential that a large number of volunteers should be enlisted from Gujarat. He was sure the necessary number of volunteers will be enlisted in time. If he and his batch is arrested, they must have the sufficient courage and peace of mind.

DISOBEY SALT LAWS.

Continuing, Mahatmaji requested the audience not to have anything to do with anger. If he was arrested, they must think, his work was completed and obey implicitly the instructions of the Working Committee and the Congress. Uptil now he had taken all responsibility for his scheme and programme but if his plans were in any way incomplete, they must perfect them. They must disobey the laws regarding Salt Tax. The easiest way of doing it was to go to a place where they could manufacture salt and do it. In Jalalpur salt is lying in ample quantities on the sea and they could take it and utilise it. Evenybody could do this. They must do this every province with the permission of the Congress.

For doing all this, they must have self-confidence and they should do all this only through peaceful means. They should take a vow get Swaraj only by peaceful means. Their way was clear enough and he had shown them what to do in his absence.

Pandit Jawharlal was their now recognised leader. But, if they are fearless, they need no leader. They can do many other things, picket liquor shops, foreign cloth shops, and ultimately refuse to pay land revenue. Lawyers must boycott courts, and students schools and they must put on khaddar. In show, they must non-co-operate with the Goevrnment in all possible ways. If they understood his message, it is all well for India.

A CLEAN FIGHT.

Concluding, Mahatmaji said: "Our fight is a clear fight. Our intentions are good. And our means are fair. God is with us in our fight and when God is with us there is no defeat in this fight. You cannot imagine defeat in a battle for truth. May God bless you."—Free Press.

NEW PROGRAMME OF "NEW YORKERS".

—:o:—

Some fresh attractions were presented by the New Yorkers in their change of programme at the Opera House last night.

The "Butterfly Dance" was well done by Miss Ruth Van Valley in her usual inimitable manner. Her "wooden soldier's dance" on the extreme toes, was a specially creditable achievement, considering that it has always been done on flat feet by others so far. Miss Jeannine Elliot whose speciality is the violin broke new ground with some popular songs in which the audience heartily joined with a chorus. She also gave some excellent solo performances on the violin, besides giving acompaniment to a greater part of the programme. Miss Kay Scott was equally happy on the piano which she plays with a masterly skill. She also sang a few numbers in her rich soprano voice, assisted by Miss Est Van Valley. Among other items were the brilliant comic sketch by Miss Rose Lee and Rex Story, the Hollywood couple, the clever illusions by Len Ayres, and the delightful puppet show. The company gives their farewell performance on Thursday.

NO "WILD LIFE" IN HOLLYWOOD.

—:o:—

ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

Miss Rose Lee's Experience Of Film Career.

Miss Rose Lee, the talented comediene of the New Yorkers' Company now performing in Bombay, denies that the girls in Hollywood lead a "wild life". She tells this from her own experiences in Hollywood were she was for four years as one of the famous "bathing beauties" of Mack Sennet, the well-known film producer.

The allegations were circulated by exaggerated and sensational stories in the newspapers, and have very little foundation in fact", she told a "Bombay Chronicle" representative.

In evidence of her assertion, Miss Lee stated that many of the Hollywood girls who appeared as flappers or "vamps" on the screen, were, in private life at home, quiet and dingified girls, very often leading a simple life, and doing domestic work like knitting socks, etc.

Miss Lee herself is a refined and dignified looking girl off the stage, though she plays the dashing and reckless comedienne in the New Yorkers' show. She has none of the devil-may-care air about her, which is often associated with a film-girl which she was quite a long time.

UNDER RESTRICTIONS.

Miss Lee supports her statement by further facts. The bathing beauties selected for Mack Sennet in 1920 were selected after an exacting test at New York. They were not allowed to go to Hollywood unescorted, but were sent under the charge of a chaperon. In their daily life at Hollywood, too, they had to observe certain restrictions and regulations. They were not allowed to go out at night, or visit cabarets and such other places of "fast life".

Of course, there might be a few exceptions here and there, said Miss Lee. But the sweeping and general charge of wild and unrestrained life was untrue.

Miss Lee stated that many of those who are now noted film stars like Gloria Swanson, Marie Prevost, Phyllis Haver and Bebe Daniels (who plays the leading role in "Rio Rita" now showing at the Excelsior Theatre)—all these were given the first chance of their screen careers by Mack Sennet among his bathing beauties. These had to work in dancing and other spectacular scenes of a film, without playing any of the characters in the story After getting a start this way, some of them blossomed forth into prominent screen actresses.

Prince Of Wales Prepares For Next Hunt

LONDON, March 11.

Kampala.—The Prince of Wales, looking very fit, himself prove a highpowered car throughout the 180 miles, from Tororo and on arrival at Entebbe in the evening, played 18 holes of golf. "I must get into condition for the next elephant hunt" the Prince remarked to the District Commissioner of Buganda, who met him at Jinja and accompanied him to Kampala. —Reuter.

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
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CONVICTION OF SARDAR AALLABHAI

—:o:—

Letter To Mr. Benn For Getting Justice.

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Mar. 11.

Sjt. Chimanlal Broker, a leading pleader of Ahmedabad, has sent the following letter to-day, to Right Hon. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India demanding justice.

"Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was served with personal notice under section 42, Bombay District Police Act, restraining him from speaking at the Village Ras. The Act prescribes powers and duties of the police. Sections 42, 43 and 44 are meant for police regulations for religious and communal property disputes only. Notification under the Act must be publicly promulgated or addressed to the individuals affected. Individual notice was never contemplated by the law. This is of years life. First application to political speeches High Court also strictly construed sections thrice in 14 18 and 20 Bombay Law Reporter application. The conviction of Sjt. Vallabhbhai, under the circumstances, is a clear abuse in the name of law and order. The British Empire has been proud of law and proper strict application, stands by law, public lieberty demands, strict rigorous correct application of public law. Lawyers request strict and impartial legal application and prevention of abuse and misapplication of law. British prestige is at stake. It must never be undermined. For public rehabilitation of confidence in British justice consultation of lawyers, mending of the present abuse and ordering of release of Vallabhbhai is necessary.

IRAQ CABINET RESIGNS.

—:o:—

Premier's Statement.

BAGHDAD, March 10.

The resignation of the Cabinet was announced this morning.

The Premier, in the course of a statement at a meeting of the Progressive Party, declared that the Government was obliged to resign "owing to the failure of the Cabinet to carry out a programme based on the principles laid down by the late Premier, Abdul Muhsin Sadun." Sadun committed suicide last November.

The retiring Premier, Naji Pasha Suwaidi, with the support of his colleagues, has been demanding the termination of the contracts of a considerable number of British police officers and administrative inspectors. It is understood that the High Commissioner has opposed these demands.

The real reason for the resignation, however, is believed to be the Progressive Party's discontent at the inclusion in the Cabinet of Yassin Pasha, Minister of Finance, a member of the Oppostion Party, whose co-operation was sought by the Progressives because he was regarded as a man of outstanding ability.

The composition of the next Cabinet is uncertain.—Reuter.

STRIKE IN TITAGAR MILLS CONTINUES.

—:o:—

Sequel To Ignoring Of Workers' Demand.

CALCUTTA, March 10.

The strike of 7 Titagar Mills, viz., the Standard, Titagar one and two, Kinnison Old and New, Kelvin and Empire, involving 40,000 operatives continues to-day. There are no fresh developments. Section 144 was promulgated in the area on Dr. Miss Prabhabati Dasgupta, President and Mr. Bakerali Mirza, Secretary, Jute Workers' Union.

Miss Dasgupta in a press interview stated the strike was the result of the mill-owners ignoring the workers' demand which include, among other things standardisation of wages, bonuses, leave notice on dismissal, and conversion of May 1, as a holiday, etc. She said she wanted a complete deadlock in Calcutta jute mills. The affected area is being guarded by armed police.—Free Press.

AGRA UNITED MILLS CASE.

—:o:—

PANDIT MOTILAL AS COUNSEL.
ALLAHABAD, March, 11.

Pandit Motilal Nehru appeared to-day at the Allahabad High Court before Chief Justice Sir Grimwood Mears and Mr. Justice King on behalf of the Maharaja of Dharbanga to oppose revisional application of Major John against certain interlocutory orders passed by the Subordinate Judge of Agra in the Agra United Mills Case rejecting the applications for commission and postponement. Pandit Motilal Nehru took a preliminary objection that no revision lay.

The case is proceeding.—A.P.

Prince At Entebbe.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 10.

Kampala.—Prince of Wales has arrived at Entebbe. He is staying at Government House.—Reuter.

HEALTH OF NASIK THREATENED.

—:o:—

Temple Satyagraha. Scavengers Join The

PROPOSAL FOR EXTRA TAX FOR POLICE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NASIK, March 11.

The Nasik Temple Entry Satyagrah situation remains unchanged. On Monday, a batch of new Volunteers was posted at the doors. There is regular competition in the Satyagrah camp of Volunteers, who demand priority in being posted at the gates first. The local scavangers, who have gone on strike also offered themselves for enrolment as Satyagrah volunteers. The strike has created a new situation since all rubbish is lying in the city. The Municipal authorities have issued a notice to the public for the disposal of the "Kachra." They have been warned not to throw any rubbish on streets, etc.

It is expected that Government will soon come to some decision as regards their attitude towards the movement.

A rumour is current in the town that Government intends to impose the expenditure of the Police Force stationed at the gates on the Local Municipality. A section of Nasik citizens is opposed to this since they contend that as the Temple authorities requisitioned the Police help, it is they who should be responsible, for the added expenditure—more so as they claim that the temple is a private property.

JERUSALEM RIOTS.

—:o:—

Jewish Policeman Gets 15 Years' Jail.

LONDON, March 11.

Jerusalem.—The Court of Appeal has quashed the charge of premeditated murder against the Jewish policeman Hinkis and substituted the charge of participation in wilful killing and sentenced him to 15 years imprisonment.—Reuter.

NAVAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

French Delegates Leave For London.

LONDON, March 11.

Paris.—M. Pietri, the Minister for Colonies and M. Philippe Berthelot, the Secretary-General, Foreign Office, have left for London to attend the Naval Conference. This is the first occasion that M. Berthelot has attended the Conference. It is significant that he will attend at a moment when M. Briand has raised the political aspect of the problem.—Reuter.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I had gone to Ahmedabad and returned this morning. I had a prolonged interview with Gandhiji regarding the coming struggle and the part youths are to play. Gandhiji said: "I begin the struggle in right earnest on 12th morning. This struggle must be continued to the successful end. Either we shall be effaced out of the earth or we shall spring up as an Independent nation enjoying full freedom. We shall face the bullets with our backs to the wall, in our fight, we shall be engaged in active Civil Disobedience Campaign and fill the prisons with men and women, but there will be no retreat at any cost. I hope to return to Ashram triumphant in our struggle India achieving her Independence".

Questioned by me as to what the people should do when he is arrested, Gandhiji said: "Yes, I expect arrest at any moment. But the fight should continue. The Congress Committee's Provincial, District or Taluka should organise the campaign.

"What part can the Youth Leagues play in this fight?" I asked Gandhiji said that the Youth Leagues should organise volunteers and offer to the Congress Committees which decide on a course of action. If any Congress Committee of a particular place fail to do the work, the Youth League would take up the work and do it.

Gandhiji is busy with his Ashram arrangements and the sudden arrest of Vallabhbhai has left him without an able assistant. But it has not in any way deflected him from the programme and nothing is going to change it and the first batch numbering about one hundred will start on Wednesday morning at 6-30 a.m. The whole Ahmedabad is full of enthusiasm and the talk about Gandhiji's historical march is heard everywhere. The Youth League and Ahmedabad public will contribute a substantial number of volunteers after the first batch and the Vidyapith Batch are arrested.

Yours, etc.,
H. D. RAJAH

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AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENN

—:o:—

A Big Entry.

The premier Hockey Tournament of the Presidency has attracted 41 entries this year. As is the case every season there is a strong up-country representation. Last year a local team—the Lusitanian S. C.—upheld the name of Bombay Hockey when they emerged the champions.

Most of the clubs that generally compete for the cup have entered again. I am told that the Customs A. C. and the Telegraph Recreation Club are very strong combinations this year. The G. I. P. Railway, which has not been able to put in enough practice this year owing to the strike, is making an attempt to send in a combined team composed mainly of the men of helped win the Inter-Railway trophy.

Several old favourites are among the challenging up-country teams, notably the Poona Rangers, the Loco. Sports' Club, Ajmere, and the Kirkee Sportsmen.

The first game will be played on 15th March. The complete list of entries is given below:—

LOCAL TEAMS.

Bombay Port Trust Sports Club.
Bombay University Hockey Team.
Bombay Portuguese Association.
Customs Hockey Club.
Eastern Telegraph Recreation Club.
I. M. M. T. S. "Dufferin".
National Sporting Club, Dadar.
Rockfort Union, Bombay.
Lusitanian Sporting Club.
Lusitanian Sporting Club "A".
Telegraph Recreation Club.
Bombay Gymkhana "A".
Bombay Gymkhana "B".
Parsee Cyclists' Sporting Club.
B. B. & C. I. Railway Hockey Team.
B. B. & C. I. Railway Santa Cruz Team.
Young Comrades, Bombay.
Mahar Young Joyful Club.
"Times of India" Hockey Club.
Cathedral High School.
Cathedral and John Connon Old Boys.
Bombay City Police Club.
B. E. S. Ex-Students' Association.
General Motors Athletic Club.
The "Rest" Ranwar.
Catholic Youth Association, Bombay.
Tivimnenses Sporting Club.
Derby Club.

UP-COUNTRY TEAMS.

St. Patrick's High School, Karachi.
Kolhapur Infantry.
Poona Rangers.
Kirkee Poison Team.
3/19th Hyderabad Regiment, Deolali.
Bangalore Indians.
Freelandgunj Sports Club, Dohad.
G. I. P. Railway Combined.
Loco. Sports, Ajmere.
Kirkee Sportsmen.
The Bangalore Y. M. C. A.
G. I. P. Railway, Sholapur.
Ajmere Stores Club.

SIR P. A. KELLY ENTERTAINED.

—:o:—

Mandvi Residents Appreciate Services During Riots.

Sir P. A. Kelly, the Police Commissioner of Bombay, was entertained at a tea-party by his friends and admirers residing at Mandvi in recognition of his services to that Ward during the riots, at Nowroji Hill Play Ground, New Chinch Bunder Road, Mandvi, on Tuesday evening.

Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri, Mr. K. K. Master and other residents of Mandvi received the Police Commissioner. A large number of guests responded to the invitation of Dr. Meisheri and participated in the function. Among those present were Mr. Meyer Nissim, President of the Corporation, Mr. A. R. Dalal, Municipal Commissioner, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Dr. Nerurkar, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. R. M. Chinoy, Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, Dr. Solanki, Dr. Batliwalla, Prof. Rao and many City Fathers.

The guests were treated to light refreshments while the pupils of the K. K. Mandvi School gave a thrilling display of feats of physical strength. After spending an enjoyable time, the party broke up late in the evening.

Sir P. A. Kelly sails for Europe on leave in the first week of April.

"FORWARD" IN LIQUIDATION.

—:o:—

MANAGER TO REALISE RS. 1,19,000 ASSETS.

CALCUTTA, March 10.

On the application of official liquidators, Justice Buckland has appointed the Manager of the "Forward" Publishing Limited (now in liquidation) to realise its assets estimated at Rs. 1,19,000.—A.P.

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THE RIALTO MID-WEEK CHANGE.

—:o:—

The power of the press over the public mind is strikingly pictured in the scintillating film, "The Big Noise," by First National Pictures written by Ben Hecha, which opens its three-day engagement from today. There is pathos liberally sprinkled with paprika, and humour interspersed with tears, in this film in which Chester Conklin is featured as a "ddumb" New York subway guard who falls on the tarcks in front of the train, but is only slightly injured, and who is then picked up and made a hero by a sensational tabloid newspaper which is conducting a political campaign against the tractton company. In addition to Conklin, Alce White, Bodil Rosing Sam Hardy and Jack Egan appear in important roles. Chester Conklin does amazing character work in this picture, rather than straight comedy, and this performance should open new fields of fame to him in the cinema world. "The Big Noise" is a picture so unusual and distinctive that it should not be missed.

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CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT—A SCRAP OF PAPER.

EFFORTS TO DRIVE OUT INDIANS.

Their Helpless Position.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 10.

The well-organised and widespread anti-Indian propaganda carried on by several organisations in the country met with virtual success last week when Dr. Malan, Minister of the Interior, introduced a motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the position created by the judgments regarding residence or occupation of fixed by property by Indians or other persons belonging to the native races of Asia on the proclaimed ground in the Transvaal. The support which his motion received at the hands of the opposition in the House of Assembly was sufficient to convince oneself that all the political parties in the Union are united in their effot to eliminate the Indian evil and have their eye on the future evolution of South Africa as a perfectly model white state in the continent of Africa.

NULLIFYING COURT'S DECISION.

It should be pointed out, by the way, that the judgments of Supreme Courts regarding the rights of Indians to land and trade and license were not favourable to the policy of the Government and Dr. Malan's motion aimed at finding the ways and means practically to nullify the decisions of the Courts and determine the amendment or amendments in the Union legislations to carry out the aim of the Government, namely, to deprive the Indians in the Transvaal of any possible chance of acquiring the rights of land by the present legal loophole of forming limited liability companies and to find a way out of the licensing tangle in the gold areas of the province, where nearly 300 Indians are not given licensing certificates to trade since a year and a half.

MUNICIPALITIES UNDECIDED.

It is also known that the suspension of the licenses rested with the Municipalities who were not able to decide the course they should adopt and were waiting for the Government to take a forward step in the right direction. This was mainly due to the fact that the Indians trading in the areas had to carry on their business without license. It should be further made clear that Indians in the Transvaal possess no right to hold land, but only Limited Liability Companies could procure stands through the legal loophole which was availed of by several Indians of financial means.

SINISTER MOTIVE.

Instead of making an effort to put the Indians in the Transvaal on the same footing as their compatriots in the Cape and Natal, who possess the right to purchase land, Dr. Malan has come forward to pass his motion with a sinister desire to even take away the remnant rights of the Indian community in the Transvaal. His speech on the motion has been so valedictory that there is no doubt about his ultimate ambition. He charged Indians of trading illegally and occupying land without any legal right.

Mr. Sturrock, M.L.A., charged the Indians with breaking the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement and two other speakers requested the Minister to include the districts affected by Asiatic competition, but the Minister did not see his way to do this. On the whole the discussion served one purpose for the Indians. It was that the Government of the Union was not inclined to swear by the Capetown Agreement and was ready to throw it into the waste paper basket when the time demanded to satisfy the anti-Indian agitation.

APPREHENSIONS FELT.

This step on the part of the Government has been met with restrained consternation and despair. But the unfortunate fact is that the Indians are politically divided in the Union. The mutual distrust among leaders has added insult to injury. Under the circumstances, it is improbable that the combined statement will be before the Select Committee under common organisation. The S. A. I. Congress is moving in the matter and has requested the Government to postpone the work of the Committee until after the return of Sir Kurma Reddi, the Agent-General. However, it is certain, that statements will be tendered before the Select Committee by the Transvaal Indian Congress and Indian merchants assisted by the Transvaal British Indian Association.

OPTIONAL CLAUSE.

Another instance of the South African Anti-Asiatic mentality has been furnished by the conditional acceptance of the Optional Clause dealing with the binding of the signatory States to recognise the jurisdiction of the Hague Court of International Justice in all legal disputes concerning international law. In the course of a statement in the House of Assembly, General Hertzog explained that: "In regard to differences over the questions which, according to international law, fall exclusively within the scope of the Union of South Africa, we were again not subject to the Permanent Court. Here also the Irish Free State was at variance with South Africa and the other Dominions, but that was because Ireland had, perhaps 'luckily', nothing to do with with the difficulties with which we had to cope. Ireland had no Asiatic difficulty. But it was necessary for us to make the stipulation that 'we could not be handed before the Court in respect of the admission to the Union of Asiatics or anyone else'. We had to make this stipulation to ensure that we were completely protected from free immigration laws—really protected." The inference is clear and I wish India to make note of it.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

language of which he has no understanding.

QUESTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

The question then arises as to whether suitable Text-books in different subjects are available in all vernaculars. My answer is, if they are not available, it is the duty of a Government or the nation or the University to produce these and to make them available. The country cannot afford to allow a boy's general education to suffer, his intellectual development to be arrested, and a lamentable distortion to take place. The attitude of the University with regard to the use of the vernacular as the medium of examination has been somewhat conservative. We are out to reorganise the entrance examination of the University and it is time to be fully aware of the truth that as long as the examination in any subject is held through the medium of English, the Schools will naturally teach that subject in the higher standards through the same medium. The aim of teaching English should be essentially utilitarian, at any rate in the schools, and that too great a stress shoud not be laid upon the study of English, as literature. If we keep the above fact in our mind, and recognise that much of the weakness in the teaching of English is due to the subject being entrusted in the lower standards to teachers whose knowledge of the language is inadequate and who have little or no idea of how to teach English, and if this defect be guarded against, there should be no fear of the falling off in the standard of English, which a pupil is expected to acquire at school.

RELEASE OF ENERGY.

If it is agreed that vernacular should be the medium of instruction and examination, one can easily expect that spare time and energy will be available to enable each candidate to take up an additional subject, which may be agricultural, industrial or commercial, as proposed above. A minimum knowledge of English, of practical mathematics, of the history of the country and the growth of its administration and constitution, together with a knowledge of the more important facts of every-day science, should suffice for ensuring the attainment of general culture by every candidate at the Matriculation Examination. Over and above this, those students who are to follow a higher course in cultural subjects may select, one from group 'A' according to their liking. The student must, however, also take up the study of one of the branches under either agricultural, industrial or commercial subjects. This will be of real utility to him, in case he is unsuccessful at the Matriculation Examination, and thus debarred from further studies in cultural or technical subjects. It is known to all that hardly fifty per cent of the boys who appear at the Matriculation Examination are fortunate enough to get through the examination. Few of these get through the Degree Eramination of the University, and a very few of these get suitable jibs.

STOP THE WASTAGE.

It is thus evident that, of those who join the High School, quite a large percentage are failures; all the time, money and energy spent upon these young men are wasted to the nation. At present they are hardly equipped with anything in the form of vocational and industrial education at the high schools to enable them to fall back upon, for their livelihood. It is mainly the problem of failures at the Matriculation examination, that the reorganisers (the Academic Council), have to set their shoulders to solve: and the solution lies in some such direction as outlined in the scheme above referred to. An intensive study of three or two languages at the University or of certain cultural subjects to the exclusion of vocational ones is not going to win bread and butter to the large number of students. It is time that the University takes up this problem in hand and tries to set things right. The Government, as usual, should never be expected to be keen to take any immediate action in the matter. The present Senate is constructed on a popular basis. Everyone feels that there is something very wrong with our system of education to set right which, serious attempts were made by the late School Leaving Examination Board by a policy of vigorous inspections of the schools in the Presidency; and yet, we are nowhere near the solution of the problem. The Academic Council is now going to take up the matter in hand, and it is to them that the public looks for setting things right. I hope that the Senators of the University will rise to the occasion and do their duty to the country they live in and love.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN COTTON DUTIES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The leading article in this morning's "Times of India" on the protection of Cotton Mills is interesting reading.

I fail to see, however, why there should be conceded a preference of 5 per cent. in duty to British goods as against other foreign imports. If the general duty is increased from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent. with a minimum of 3-1|2 as. per lb. i.e., with a proviso that the duty levied must come to 3-1|2 annas per pound on the value of the goods imported—this proviso to be for 3 years—I think, this will meet the needs of the textile industry just as well. Because the duty will then work out on a rising scale, the coarser the goods, i.e. the less the value per pound, the higher the duty which is really what we want. This will also in no way harm the British imports because these—as admitted by the "Times"—are on the finer side, and hence will not be liable to more duty than 15 per cent. which is now proposed taking the average price of British imports to be not less than Re. 1-8-0 per lb.

By giving a preference of 5 per cent. to British goods, India is only helping British imports at the cost of other foreign imports and at the cost of the Indian consumer, in other words assisting Britain against her competitors in the Indian market. Besides, what is to prevent Britain going on the coarser side, and thus capturing the market left open by Japan and other foreign countries?

On the whole, you will agree, therefore, that if 5 per cent. concession to British goods is left out and an increase of duty to 15 per cent. with a minimum duty of 3-1|2 annas per pound is levied—this minimum to be for 3 years if necessary—it will meet the case just as well and better.—Yours, etc.

K. A. R.

"WANTED A COLLEGE OF ECONOMICS."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to a letter to the Registrar, University of Bombay, by Mr. Apabhai G. Desai, published in your issue of Monday, the 10th instant, there are certain misstatements of facts, which I trust you will allow me to correct hereby.

The particular statement, likely to mislead an unwary reader, is:—

"The number of students is hardly fourteen or fifteen in all."

The following statement of facts will, I think, be sufficient correcton:—

The number of students on the roll of this School in 1928-29 was in all 81; of which 42 were in the Economics Department, and 39 in the Sociology Department. Out of the total of 81, 29 were research students; the remainder were studying for the M.A. Degree by examination. During the present academic year 1929-30, the fees were increased from Rs. 10 per term to Rs. 40 per term. In spite of this, the number of students is 76 in all, of which 39 are in Economics Department, and 37 in Sociology. Of the total of 76, 53 are research students; of whom 14 have applied for submitting these for the M.A. degree this year.—Yours, etc.,

KHUSHAL T. SHAH,
University Professor of Economics.

Bombay, March 10.

Rasildar Anup Singh's Security Forfeited.

—:o:—

LAHORE, March 10.

Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate, has forfeited the security of Rs. 4,000 furnished by Risaldar Anup Singh for keeping the peace. It will be remembered that Anup Singh organised a jatha of retired militarymen and demanded land for them from the Government, for which action he was asked to furnish this security. The case of which the present decision is the outcome, was instituted in connection with his subsequent action.—A.P.

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ABOLISH THE HANGMAN.

Crusade Against Capital Punishment.

(BY LT.-COL. KENWORTHY, M.P.)

There is increasing evidence in the country that the public conscience, on which the sanction of all laws ultimately rests, is growing uneasy at the retention on our Statute Book of the law of Capital Punishment for certain crimes.

Until fairly recently, hanging was the penalty in England for a number of offences, apart from murder and treason. Only a century ago there were nearly 200 offences for which a man, woman or child could be hanged. In 1832 the activities of the humanitarians succeeded in having the death penalty abolished for stealing horses, sheep or cattle. Two years later it was abolished for "returning too soon from transportation". In 1835 hanging was abolished as a punishment for housebreaking, forgery and inflicting bodily harm with intent to murder; in 1841 it was abolished for the crime of immoral assaults on children under the age of ten. Twenty years later it was abolished for the malicious setting of fire to building.

As the English law stands today, four crimes are punishable by death, namely murder, piracy with violence, arson in dockyards, and high treason. As the last three are almost unknown we can say that it is only for murder that the extreme penalty of death remains; though under naval and military law it can be inflicted for cowardice, desertion and other offences on active service.

One of the first and most outstanding opponents of the death penalty for murder was Sir Robert Peel; and the earliest record we have of action being taken against it in Parliament was in 1867 when Sir William Ewart moved a resolution in favour of the abolition of capital punishment.

THE EARLY FIGHTERS.

In 1874 a Select Committee of Parliament unanimously reported against the abolition of the death penalty. The subject was not actually debated again until 1877, when, on a resolution moved by Sir Eardley Wilmot, the whole question was discussed. On that occasion, John Bright and Sir William Harcourt, two great social reformers, made moving speeches urging the case for abolition. The Law Officers of the Crown took part and opposed. The late Joseph Chamberlain was one of those who voted in favour of the resolution. The matter was raised again in Parliament in 1871 and 1881, and defeated on both occasions; and although the abolitionists kept up their propaganda outside, nothing more was heard of the matter in Parliament until Major Christopher Lowther introduced a Bill for abolition in 1922. This was defeated by 234 votes to 86; but when, in 1923, I introduced a Bill for the abolition of capital punishment it passed first reading by one vote.

Thus it will be seen how steadily Parliamentary feeling against executions has grown. On Oct. 30 a resolution was moved by Mr. W. J. Brown, a new Labour Member, and seconded by myself, "that, in the opinion of this House, capital punishment for civil crimes should be abolished." On this occasion there was no mistaking the feeling of the House. The debating honours were all with the abolitionists, and there is no doubt that had the motion gone to a division it would have passed with a substantial majority. Sir Herbert Samuel's suggestion of appointing a Select Committee of Parliament to inquire into the whole subject was, on the advice of the Home Secretary, adopted instead. This procedure will mean some delay, but should make a subsequent Bill for the abolition of the death penalty more certain of passing through the House of Lords.

"A DETERRENT."

In this last debate the only serious contribution in favour of retaining the death penalty was from Captain Hacking, a former Under-Secretary of State for the Home Office, who argued that capital punishment is a deterrent, and that the old Mosaic Law of retribution is the right one. But this argument of the deterrent does not bear serious examination if we study the history of other countries who have already abolished capital punishment. For instance, Switzerland, which is practically abolitionist, though some of the Cantons retain it in theory, has fewer murders in proportion to its population than any other country in the world; while the chiefs of both the Norwegian and Swedish Prison Administrations have testified, so recently as 1925, to the fact that in their countries the abolition of the death penalty, so far from leading to an increase of murders, was actually followed by a definite decrease. The murderer seldom, if ever, thinks he will be found out; and all experience shows that the people who commit murder under the influence of passion will kill whatever the punishment. In fact, a man or woman who commits a crime under the influence of jealousy or other sexual passion would probably prefer to "swing for it" and often feels rather heroic about being hanged. A life sentence is a greater punishment in these cases.—"The Clarion."

ELDERS IN COUNCIL.

COUNCIL OF STATE SITTING.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 10.

The Council of State disposesd of a number of official measures in a fifty-minutes sitting, non-officials not participating excepting once when Sir Arthur Froom suggested to the Finance Secretary the advisability of consolidating the income-tax law on which many amending bills had been passed during the recent years.

The House accepted the motion of Mr. Shillidy authorising the Government to examine the possibility of giving effect to recommendation of International Labour Conference concerning the prevention of industrial accidents and to place the results of the examination before the Council within eighteen months. The Industries Department Secretary explained the recommendations of the Conference and said that the local Governments organisations of workers and employers and insurance societies would be consulted. As for the other recommendations of the Conference which concerned the responsibility for protection of power driven machinery he pointed out that the Government of India had largely anticipated this as they had provided for this in Boilers' Act, Factories Act and Mines Regulation.

NO DISCUSSION.

Contrary to expectations there was no discussion even on Sir Arthur McWatters' motion relating to the consideration and passage of the Income-tax Bill providing against the evasion of payment of income-tax and super-tax by the formation or multiplication of one man's companies or associations. The Finance Secretary made it clear that instructions would be issued to income-tax officers to administer the law in the spirit in which it had been conceived.

The Income-tax Second Amendments Bill which he stated was in the interests of assessees was also passed. Regarding both income-tax bills drafting amendments were moved by Sir L. Graham, Law Secretary, which were accepted. Sir L. Graham introduced a bill amending the Transfer of Property Act and Sir Mahomed Habibullah introduced a Bill amending Insects and Pests Act.

The Council before adjourning till to-morrow agreed to elect three members to the Standing Committee on Roads.—A. P.

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Learn practically or by post best and cheapest soaps (Rs. 4 per maund) from two graduates and earn Rs. 300 a month. Ten times money refunded if failure. Particulars with testimonials of successful candidates, sellers and of buyers free. SOAP TRAINING HOUSE, Saidpur, E. B. Rly., (Bengal).

NEW MEMBER OF PUNJAB EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Mar. 10.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve the appointment of Captain Khan Bahadur Sikandar Hayat Khan to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Punjab in succession to the Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazli-I-Hussein when the later vacates office.—A. P.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

Sjt. Srinivasa Iyengar resigned his membership of the Hindustani Seva Dal owing to his ill-health, and consequent inability to carry on active propaganda and also to his difference with the Congress policy, and to avoid hindrance to executive work.

The All-India Volunteer Board of the Seva Dal meets at Ahmedabad on the 21st, to consider matters arising out of Sjt. Srinivasa Iyengar's resignation and formulate scheme of helping civil disobedience campaign. The Dal's organiser, Mr. Sharma has proceeded to Behar for propaganda work, enrollment and training of Volunteers.—Free Press.

CINEMA FIRE AT SHINKAI.

—:o:—

3 Adult Victims Out Of 104.

LONDON, March 11.

Tokio.—Only three adults were among 104 victims of the cinema fire at Shinkai.—Reuter.

Lahore Alleged Conspiracy Case

—:o:—

LAHORE, March 10.

In the Lahore alleged conspiracy case, the approver Phinder Ghose was further examined.—A.P.

SOUTH INDIAN CO-Op. SOCIETIES.

—:o:—

Prof. Kaji's Appreciation.

The South Indian colon. of Matunga in the north witnessed a nice little function on Sunday afternoon when Mr. V S Bhide, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, unveiled the corner slab to the first of the two buildings being built by the South Indian Co-operative Housing Society Ltd. The function took place of an elegantly finished pandal near the building site and was attended by prominent co-operators of the city like Rao Bahadur Talmaki and Prof. H J Kaji. Mr. K S Ramachandra Ayyar, President of the Society, in requesting Mr. Bhide to unveil the corner slab gave a small history of the co-operative movement among the local South Indians.

Before unveiling the corner slab, Mr. Bhide asked Rao Bahadur Talmaki and Prof. Kaji to speak a few words on "Co-operation with particular reference to Housing Societies." Rao Bahadur Talmaki stressed the point that cheap buildings with cheap rents should be the ideal of the society so that the maximum number of people can take advantage of the scheme. Prof. Kaji congratulated the South Indians on the splendid success achieved by the several societies worked by them in Bombay and suggested the formation of a co-operative laundry and a co-operative medical relief organisation.

Mr. Bhide made a short speech in the course of which he thanked the organisers for giving him an opportunity to see something of the work being done by the South Indians and impressed on them the necessity to restrict admission to the Society only to real tenants if they should avoid the pitfalls of previous societies in the city. Raising capital by shares from persons who do not occupy the buildings led to the members having no stake in the well being of the society and frequent clash between the tenant and non-tenant members. He also referred to the fact that the present was an opportune moment for starting housing societies considering that the prices of building materials have more or less according to authorities reached the rockbottom. Finally he expressed his admiration for the most successful way in which the several societies of the community, which he had just then inspected, were being worked and how that day's inspection was to him more or less the sight of an oasis in a desert—a feeling to which he felt bound to give expression on the occasion considering the state of many a co-operative society in the Presidency. He then unveiled the slab amidst loud applause.

SOUTH INDIANS' PURSE TO GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

At a meeting of the donors of the Bombay South Indian Khadi Purse to Mahatma Gandhi, organised by the local South Indians in October last at the time of the Jubilee celebration, held on Sunday evening, it was unanimously decided in view of Mahatmaji's decision to start Satyagraha on the 12th March, 1930, to hand over the collections so far made to him at Sabarmati. The Secretaries reported that in all a sum of Rs. 1,289-8-0 was collected. Adding interest allowed by the bank the total amounted to Rs. 1,301-1-0. Deducting a sum of Rs. 14 for printing charges, the remaining sum of Rs. 1,289-8-0 was sent through one of the Secretaries to be handed over to Mahatmaji on Monday.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's Imprisonment.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, March 10.

At a meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association held at Dadar this evening, Mr. Manilal Kothari presiding, a resolution was adopted that "this meeting of drivers, station masters, lock signalmen and others, places on record its feeling of deep pain and resentment" at the arrest, summary trial and conviction of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Assiocation, "and expresses its hope that the Government will soon rectify the wrong."—A P.

Ahmedabad Municipality's Congratulations.

AHMEDABAD, March 10.

A meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality of which Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel was a member and President for many years, adjourned this evening "as a protest against depriving him of the elementary right of free speech" and passed a resolution congratulating him on his "bold stand."—A.P.

BEEHIVE BRANDY
No. 1.
This Brandy is undoubtedly the Highest Quality Brandy obtainable at the price.
This can be had from all the Wine Dealers in Quarts, Flasks or Fancy Decanters.
ASK YOUR MERCHANT to show you the new
Fancy Decanter.
Karachi Sub-Agents :—
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BECAUSE
the name has been adopted to protect you against the substitution of inferior products of doubtful strength and purity.
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never ask for Hydrogen Peroxide always ask for MERCKOZONE and see that you get it.
No household is complete without
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The preparation with a thousand uses.
IN PATENT BOTTLES OF 4 OZ, 10 OZ AND 20 OZ.
ON SALE EVERYWHERE.
B. C.

It's Film on Teeth
that makes them lustreless, "off color"
You must remove it
NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.
It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.
Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now — a sort of slippery coating.
It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.
Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.
Accept Pepsodent Test
To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.
5-10-B

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre
6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
The World's Mightiest Show glorified by the Talking Screen.

RIO RITA
featuring
BEBE DANIELS
and
JOHN BOLES
Florence Ziegfeld's All-Talking, All-Singing, All-Dancing Musical Spectacle.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE WEATHERLEY SISTERS.
In a Jazz Contortion Act with Cinema.
THE SHOWDOWN.
Featuring GEORGE BANCROFT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
THE NEW YORKERS.
with
RUTH VAN VALEY
A Variety Company direct from New York.
Booking at Rose & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SATURDAY, 15th March, at 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 16th March, at 5-30 p.m.
TWO VOCAL CONCERTS
BY
BAI SUNDERABAI
Star Artiste of 'His Master's Voice', and Indian Broadcasting Company.
Known wherever there is a Gramophone and a Radio Set.
A great favourite with Parsees and Mohamedans.
Rates of admission:—Rs 3, 2, 1, and As. 9, plus Tax.

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(LAMINGTON ROAD)
presents
TO-NIGHT & during THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS'
Super Historical Production
Goddess of War
Written by Mr. DAVE
Directed by Mr. HOMI
Featuring Miss JAMNA, Miss PANNA, Mr. KHALIL and other well-known stars.
DON'T MISS TO WITNESS THIS PICTURE
Daily four shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Extra shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
Coming SAGAR FILM CO.'S Super Picture
THE WEB
Featuring Master Vithal
Indian Douglas, supported by Miss Gohar and Yakub

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EXCELSIOR INDUSTRIAL FAIR
Location Opposite Mint
OPENING NEXT SATURDAY. MARCH 15TH
Exposition of Indian and European Industries.
RS. 200 FREE CASH GIFT GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY.
Also a Generous Donation Weekly to Charities Commencing with Rs. 200 to St. George's Hospital.
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MERRY WARBLERS' DANCE ORCHESTRA
2 Vaudeville Theatres
RADIO CONCERTS
Transmitting Bombay's leading Orchestras.
Admission to Grounds 2 annas.
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AMUSEMENTS.

COMING! NEXT SATURDAY!
The Colossus of All Pictures—the Supreme Achievement of the Motion Picture Industry
'NOAH'S ARK'
Super Spectacle of Ages! Made to top any Picture ever made!
Specially for the next JAMSHEDI NAOROZE Festive Week
SEE AND HEAR
"NOAH'S ARK"
Warner Brothers Two Million Dollars
VITAPHONE SUPER PRODUCTION
Featuring the Pretty
DOLORES COSTELLO
The Deluge Scenes as Terrific as has been Seen in Ages!
Please Reserve Your Seats In Advance—Booking Now Open at the Theatre.
The Programme for To-night and This Week is :
LAURA LA PLANTE
IN
"HOLD YOUR MAN"
A 100 per cent Talking Universal Picture with other all Talking—all Singing all Musical Side Pictures.
DAILY AT :—6-30 and 10 P. M. (S. T.)
Wellington Talkies
DHOBI TALAO

THE RIALTO DAILY at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
SPECIAL MID-WEEK CHANGE
THE FAMOUS CHARACTER ACTOR
CHESTER CONKLIN
In First National's Picture
THE BIG NOISE
The Funniest Conglomeration Of Gags And Giggles!

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TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!
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NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

SURYA FILM CO.'S MASTER-PIECE PRODUCTION
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
PRINCE INDEED
Featuring: Master BACHU and Miss LAXMI
Directed by Mr. JOSHI
Photo by Mr. SAVANT
Supervised by Mr. HARIBHAI R. DESAI, B.A.
Story is the story of a Prince, who has all the qualities of a great King, combining valour with gentleness, depth of mind with Catholic outlook on life and infinite capacity for action with perfect discrimination. The life of such Prince is full of glorious action How and why? See it on the screen to-night.
Beautiful and charming work of a Monkey, Dog and the House.
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SANDHURST ROAD
Next Week Next Saturday
The Screen's Premier Dare Devil Actor
EDDI POLO
In an avalanche of thrills A Stirring Picture of Human Courage.
The Devil Reporter.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE ACE OF STARS
RAMON NOVARRO
In the Epic of the Air
FLYING FLEET
Thrills, Friendship Love!

POONA DAY BY DAY.

TERCENTENARY OF SHIVAJI.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, March 10.

No sooner was the celebration of the anniversary of the Patron Saint, Ramdas, of Maharashtra, was over than the preparations for the observance of the Tercentenary of Shri Shivaji Maharaj have begun in right earnest. This falls on the 17th of March and in Poona and particularly at Junnar near Shivneri, people are busy with the arrangement of the three days' festivity in honour of the anniversary. At Shivneri a variety of functions has been arranged on the 17th, the 18th and the 19th and the Reception Committee with Mr. Sahasrabudhe, its energetic secretary, is completely engrossed in the preliminaries. There are to be Kirtans, lectures, processions, competitions, races, discussions on the new-found material of Shivaji's life and the books published by the Shiv Charitra Karyalaya and so on. A large number of distinguished persons is expected to attend at least for a day.

In Poona even from yesterday competitions in native games have begun and every evening the grounds of the Shivaji Mandir are crowded with boys and children to see the games. The race of Shivneri fort climbing is also to take place. It appears that, on account of the larger and garnder ceremony to be held at Shivneri, the festivity in Poona City itself will perhaps pale into significance. The 17th of March 1930 is the Tercentenary according to the new research. Though there is keen and bitter difference of opinion with respect to this date and the year, so far as the celebration is concerned, all differences have been forgotten. The name of Shivaji is a name to conjure with in Maharashtra and people are waiting in expectant enthusiasm for the morning of the 17th to dawn, when motors will ply between Junnar and Poona with the wings of wind, as it were.

CITY MUNICIPALITY

The general body of the Municipality disposed of a number of resolutions in its last meeting. Some of them are worthy of notice. It was resolved to deduct 20 per cent from the rent of a house calculated for house-tax, for the probable non-payment of rents by tenants. The Special Committee was decided to be of five members, two of them being elected by the general body. A recommendatory resolution was passed that all members, teachers, servants, etc. of the Municipality should salute the National Flag on one fixed day. An oil-painting of the late Prof. S. M. Paranjpye with a cost of Rs. 400. It was also recommended that the School Board should be annually elected. Two independent gentlemen are appointed to investigate the Municipal Departments and recommend measures for increasing their efficiency. It was resolved to enfranchise Graduates for municipal vote as formerly. It was also resolved to make the body wholly elective and to abolish the principle of communal representation. Of course, these resolutions are simply to be forwarded to Government.

On the 7th there were 15 attacks and 9 deaths due to small-pox.

The house of Dr. Das of the Observatory was broken into and a trunk containing valuables and currency notes was taken away. It was left near about and the notes only were taken away by the thieves.

Mr. A. C Fernandez, Matthews, Gonsalves, Babu Ganpat, Bernard David and Joseph Andrews were charged with intimidating one Antony De Silva and taking from him a pro-note of Rs. 300. All the accused were discharged by the Sessions Judge for want of sufficient evidence.

Six persons were tried for committing dacoity on the house of one Shankar Ramrao at Mundhva. The Sessions Judge sentenced four of them to three years' rigorous imprisonment and two to a year and a half each of rigorous imprisonment.

NATIONALISM AS A WORLD PHENOMENON.

Prof. Miller's Lecture To Gujarat Vidyapith Students.

INDIA, THE SOCIAL LABORATORY OF WORLD.

The following is the substance of a lecture delivered by Fro. H. Miller, the Profesor of Sociology, Ohio University, U. S. A., to the students of Gujarat Vidyapih:—

It was less than a hundred years ago that nationalism in its present sense came into existence. The only apparent exception was Ireland which struggled for over five hundred years, but, even with the Irish consciousness of nationality is recent.

Previously, if a people was conquered it accepted its state as the inevitable way of the world, and in the course of time amalgamation tended to take place. There were many causes for the change which resulted in nationalistic movements becoming the most characteristic phemonenon of the time. It will soon run its course and become as archaic as feudalism, but not until it has achieved its results. The World War was precipitated by a nationalistic Serbian in Austria, and the result of the war, far more important that the victory of the Allies, was the fundamental reorganization of the map of Europe on nationalistic lines. No resistance was sufficient to withstand it. The German, Austrian, and Russian Empires were in part broken up into their constituent national elements, and the strongest use of force by England could not quell the Irish.

The Jews who had resisted absorpation in many countries did not adopt a national porgramme until 1897, but now it spreads through them all.

In Central America, where the United States has cast coveteous eyes, the same spirit is arising; and in the Philippines the Independence Movement is the dominant idea of all intellectuals and much of the masses, and it cannot be long withheld.

JAPANESE IMPERIALISM.

Japan brought off the encroachments of the West by developing to the full a religious enthusiasm for the country. This, however, did not prevent her from adopting western methods in the appropriation of Korea, a nation whose continuous political integrity is older than that of any country except China. Now nationalistic feeling in Korea is growing by leaps and bounds. Even in 1919 there was a great non-violent demonstration which resulted in the most vicious reprisals by the government, which later made many concessions. It is obvious that there will either be a change of attitude in Japan which is very possible, and even probable, or there will be constant revolutionary activity until it succeeds.

NATIONALISM IN CHINA.

In China, which thirty five years ago seemed to be the legitimate prey of any powers that could get possession, the national movement has now reached a stage where no foreign power expects much longer to exercise any control. Every institution which formerly had a foreigner at the head must now have a Chinese.

In Indo-China where the French have ruled with an iron hand the force of nationalism is becoming very strong. The Government has prohibited the importation of old bailed newspapers from America which were used for wrapping purposes, because they fear there might be dangerous ideas in them.

The mild Dutch have ruled Java with absolutism, and everyone admits that trouble is looming directly ahead.

Turkey has won her success, and is thereby having a powerful influence on the attitude of Egypt. In Syria, Irak and Palestine the same sort of ideas are agitating both people and Government.

Apparently the development of national feeling is not affected by either repression or freedom of expression. In Korea where repression is as complete as possible, and in the Philippines where there is complete freedom of expression it is impossible to find any difference in attitude.

In every national movement there develop certain psychopathic symptoms that show little variation. There is always an emphasis on both religion and language. The Irish have revived a language that was dead, the Jews have modernized Hebrew. All of the Central European new states have started off in their own little languages. In the Philippines the question of which language they shall adopt instead of English occupies a good deal of attention.

Again in Ireland the people were ardent Roman Catholics because the English were Protestatans; in Czechoslovakia, since the government was Catholic, Freethinking became the national symbol. In Korea which had been Buddhist, the most ardent nationalists have been Christians, though now that some of the missionaries are sympathetic with the Japanese there is a reaction beginning against Christianity.

THE TWO FEATURES.

There are different conditions in each country, but one can always expect something to be occurring everywhere in connection with both language and religion. There is also always an abnormal emphasis on the old cultural values. Some years ago I named all these tendencies the "oppression psychosis." In China which knows itself to be so old and so large this does not take the form of an inferiority complex as it does in every other country I have studied.

If we look at the whole world we may see a certain specialized cultural genius in three outstanding forms. The West is dominated by what the new psychology calls "drives." It seeks expression both through group aggression and individual initiative of which it has made a religion. In China which has a uniform culture extending over more than one fourth of the human race, there is practically no interest in religion; instead they have developed ethics to the highest point to be found anywhere in the world. Their present problem is merely to bring their ethics into conformity with larger relations. The special genius of India is spiritual with an emphasis on both social and self-control. Before I came to India I felt sorry for her but now I think that quite unnecessary. For many thousands of years it has been the greatest joy of Indians to suffer, so that a little more will not be out of harmony with their tradition.

INDIA—THE SOCIAL LABORATORY.

The particular problems of India make her a most important laboratory in the social process. There is the problem of keeping the essence of religion and getting rid of the cumbersome excrescences which to many have become the most important elements. It was inevitable that these should creep in during the long extension of time, in spite of reformers who have worked for purification.

What seems to many one of the great handicaps of the present situation, namely the differences of religion, is from the point of view both of India and the world at large a most fortunate circumstance, because India can work it out better than any one else.

It has prevented India from getting the octupus of a state religion, which was such a curse to Russia that its reaction has been extreme. The various religions must live together in the world and it is no longer possible to think of isolating them. Muslims and Hindus with their various sects have actually lived side by side here for a long time with relative harmony. Much of the present exaggeration on all sides is nothing but the psychopathic development of the present movement and will soon pass.

Supposing India does have a hard time for a few years or a few centuries; it is more capable of enduring it than anyone else because repression and suffering are for them what may be called positive values. It is a world assignment which she has and though she will exaggerate aspects of it as everyone must whose eyes are focussed on one point, world culture in the long run will discover the right proportions.

What exists in the world at present is a cultural division of labor-drive, Ethics, spiritual control. No balanced life of either individuals or nations can, in these days of free intercommunication persists successfully with these three human ways of self-realization unharmonized.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bombay, March 11.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65/12
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/4
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/8
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76/6
4 1-2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/14
4 1-2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/9
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/15
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/15
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/15
6 1-2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/6
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/12
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/4
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89/2
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103

FORWARD RATES.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65-8-0.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-5-0.
Tone of Maret:—Quiet and dull.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, March 11.

	1929-30	1928-29
F.P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 10-3-30	7729060	8445000
Receipts Yesterday 10-3-30	7000	16000
Exports to date 10-3-30	5571000	6512000
Stock at Ports 7-3-30	2052000	1889000
Stock at Interior Towns 7-3-30	1256000	849000
Stock at Liverpool 7-3-30	1028000	1111000
Visible Supply 7-2-30	5007000	4868000
Quantity in Sight 7-3-30	13255000	13553000
Quantity out of Sight 7-3-30	10002000	10941000

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Then Consult at once
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The Only Herb Specialist in Bombay, who
GUARANTEES
To cure all kinds of Stubborn, Chronic Diseases by Herbal Treatment only.
Consumption, Phthisis, Diabetes, Pyorrhoea, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Syphillis, Gonorrhoea, Impotency, Sexual Debility, Leucoderma, Hysteria, Leucorrhoea, Rickets, Convulsion, Liver Complaint, Eczema, Skin Diseases, etc. Internal and External Diseases of Men, Women and Children cured by
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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1930

GOVT. OF INDIA CENSURED AGAIN !

European Group's Cut Motion Carried.

REFORMS IN N. W. F. PROVINCE.

Govt Sustains Defeat.

NEW DELHI, March 11.

As soon as Assembly met to-day it went to a division over Sir Hugh Cocke's cut of hundred rupees over Finance Department and defeated the Government by 45 votes against 34 this being the second defeat of the session All unofficial parties joined the European group and in spite of the thinness of the unofficial benches were able to outvote the Government.

Sir George Schuster gave them the assurance that after he had placed before the members the analytical results of the present enquiry by the next Simla session they could suggest what further measures of retrenchment were necessary but at the present stage no useful purpose would be served by a retrenchment committee. He assured them that he always took the fullest advantage of consulting unofficials and would again consult party leaders.

Sir Hugh Cocke pressed for a division with the above result.—

REFORMS IN N. W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Mian Shah Nawaz moved on behalf of the Central Muslims a cut of Rs. 100 to urge the extension of constitutional reforms to the North West Frontier Province. He thought that India would soon attain Dominion Status and wanted the Government to grant reforms to the Frontier Province and save the people from the iron heels of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

Mr. Shafi Daudi said that Muslims in the Frontier had given an assurance to the Hindu minority as to their safety and their claims being respected.

FRONTIER BOYS IMPATIENT.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, speaking from his experience of generations of Frontier boys said that they were second to none in India. The younger generation on the Frontier was already becoming tired of the good sense of moderation of leaders like Sir Abdul Qayum.

Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan supported the Reforms.

Pandit Malaviya then read a statement on behalf of Nationalists. The statement said "As our Muslim friends are aware, we have been meeting in Conference to try and settle our political and communal differences. Some members of the Central Muslim Group and some members of other groups in this House are members of this Conference and have been taking part in its deliberations. The question of Frontier Reforms is included in the 14 points comprising the Muslim demands, which have been placed before the Conference by Mr. Jinnah, and are under discussion. It seems to us very desirable that in the interest of a settlement which should be acceptable to all parties concerned, we should not commit ourselves to any opinions on this question to-day. My Party therefore, after mature deliberations has come to the conclusion that in the circumstances of the case, the members of the party should not take part in this debate and the Party, as such, should abstain from voting.

Mr. Matin Chaudhury: Does this mean that the Pandit has gone back on the original position he took.

Pandit Malaviya: We have said nothing to give such an impression.

Sir Abdul Qayum said that the Frontier people had got tired of waiting. They must be told definitely that either they should go forward or go back to the old system. He would not mind either.

Col. Crawford on behalf of the European Group urged the grant of as full a measure of responsibility to the N. W. F. Province as to other Provinces, with certain restrictions necessitated by consideration of the defence of the Frontier and the Agency tracts.

Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan wholeheartedly supported the motion.

Mr. Pandya: Why did this not dawn on you yesterday? (Laughter).

Sir Abdul Qayum: You show a better spirit first.

Sir Zulfikar concluding said: "Let British gifts rather than the British army rule the Frontier."

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

Mr. Howell, the Foreign Secretary said that Sir Denys Bray, whose ability and integrity the House very well recognised, had assured them that real difficulties existed in putting into effect the Bray report. Unless they charged Sir Denys Bray with shifting his ground and trickery, and having done nothing all these years, they must accept those assurances.

Sir Abdul Qayum knew as well as the speaker that the difficulties were real.

Mr. Jinnah: We don't know. Tell us everything.

Sir Abdul Qayum: They are not insurmountable.

Mr. Shah Nawaz: They are imaginary.

Mr. Howell recalled a speech by Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan last year when he reported on the conversation with trans-border elders who said that they did not wish to be let behind if India got reforms. The question was were the trans-border people to be excluded or included and if included how were they to be included. He announced on behalf of the Government that the Government was pledged to give its most serious, earnest and sympathetic consideration to the question, and when the time came for action, the Government would do everything to take whatever action it thought proper without any further delay.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah said that the Muslims rejected the Nair Report on the subject and wanted the Government to take note of the restfullness in the Province. He regretted that Pandit Malaviya opposed reforms. Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan congratulated Pandit Malaviya on atleast not opposing Frontier Reforms, this time.

Pandit Malaviya: I have never opposed the reforms.

The motion for a cut was carried the Government not opposing. The House then rose for lunch.

After lunch the demands for grants were taken up in their normal order. Interest centred in Sir Hari Singh Gour's motion for a cut under "Customs" for an all-round five per cent. reduction.

Sir George Schuster explained how indiscriminate cutting down of expenditure in this manner was neither practicable nor expedient. He referred to the increase in Customs work during the last five years and said that the increased expenditure was only a corollary. He remarked that Sir Hari Singh Gour's suggestion would result in endangering the efficiency of the public service.

Sir Hugh Cocke agreed with the Finance Member.

Sir Hari Singh Gour's motion was lost by 32 votes against 47.

Mr. Anwar-ul-Azim moved a cut of Rs. 100 to protest against inadequate recruitment of Muslims to the Customs services.

Sir George Schuster assured the House that the Government's circular on the subject of minority representation was kept in view, but that the local authorities with whom rested recruitment found considerable difficulty in obtaining candidates with requisite qualifications.

Sir Abdul Qayum undertook to send boys to anywhere from Peshawar to Tuticorin if any province was lacking suitable candidates.

Mr. Yakub complained that Government was not seriously trying to remedy the grievance. The motion was rejected by 42 votes to 21. The minority consisted mainly of Muslims, while the Nationalists were mostly neutral.—A. P.

COTTON DUTIES.

—:o:—

Mr. Chetty's Proposals.

PROTECTION AGAINST LANCASHIRE GREYS

NEW DELHI, March 11.

It is understood that as a result of the leaders' conference of yesterday with Sir George Schuster and Sir George Rainy, Mr. Chetty has tabled an amendment to the Tariff Bill which provides for the duty on British plain grey goods of 15 per cent "ad valorem" or three and a half annas per pound whichever is higher and on non-British goods an "ad valorem" duty of 20 per cent or three and a half annas per pound whichever is higher.

The effect of the amendment is to give protection to Indian mill cloth against Lancashire plain grey goods.

Editor Of Sadhinnte Jailed.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 11.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced Mr. Charruchandra Mukerjee, Editor, "Sadhinnta," a radical vernacular weekly, to one year's rigorous imprisonment for two articles in the last Congress issue, entitled the "Year 1930" and Martyr Birendas Gupta."—Free Press.

UNEMPLOYMENT DEBATE.

—:o:—

Mr. Lloyd George Helps Govt.

MINISTER'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS

LONDON, March 10.

A critical debate in the House of Commons on unemployment was initiated by Mr. Lloyd George who did not move the amendment, but pointed out that the unemployment figures had risen from 1100 thousand to 1539 thousand since the Government came into Office. The time had come to review the position most candidly and fearlessly not so much in a spirit of criticism as in the spirit of helpfullness and for converting the House into a Council of State. He declared that the real trouble was temporory and deprecated any panic regarding British trade which was steadily progressing.

MININSTER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Thomas declared that Government was in no way responsible for the present abnormal situation. He pointed out that there was world reaction in trade There were over three million unemployed in Germany and half million in Italy and the unemployment figure in the United States was given as from three to six millions. The real cause of present situation was slump in raw materials such as cotton, wool and silver.

The fall in cotton during the past six months had prevented the Lancashire manufacturers giving orders and consequently unemployment in Lancashire had greatly increased. The drop in silver had also affected Lancabecause cotton was bought and manufactured on gold basis but sold on silver standard. No action of any Government could deal with the abnormal situation and overproduction of raw materials. Mr. Thomas added that Government had sanctioned a work valued at sixty five millions sterling on railways, docks, water, electricity, land reclamation and roads. The debate concluded without any incident.

AFGHAN SARDARS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, March 10.

Sardar Ammen Jan, step brother of ex-King Amanullab, and Sardar Abdul Hakim Khan, Amanian Trade Agent arrived at Howrah today from Peshawar under police escort. They are staying at the Continental Hotel and will leave for Rangoon by the "Aronda" tomorrow.—A.P.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

—:o:—

A Plea To Maintain Satbility.

ELDERS FAVOUR PREVENTION OF FURTHER SLUMP

NEW DELHI, March 11.

In a 90-minute sitting the Council of State dealt with one resolution moved by Mr. Surpat Singh which was accepted with an amendment moved by Sir Jehangir Coyajee. The resolution urged the Government to take measures to prevent any further slump in Government securities. The amendment of Sir Jehangir Coyajee which found favour with the non-officials and Government was that in shaping their financial policy they should give due weight to the importance of keeping the credit of the Government of India on a high level and of maintaining the stability in the market for Government securities.

Mr. Surpat Singh reviewed the history of Government's securities and particularly referred to the observations of Sir Malcolm Hailey as Finance Member urging in the Assembly in 1921 necessity of reducing the floating debt to more manageable proportions. He also alluded to the reverse council policy and said that the financial situation of India by 1929 was that the trade balance was against India to the extent of thirty crores. This unfavouroble trade had since continued annually. He complained that Indian currency had been managed in the interests of British trade and remarked that India was the only country in which the Government exercised direct control over currency in general. Every new debt incurred meant further interest charges and yet in the current year there was a proposal to raise twenty-three crores. Treasury bills were sold in utter disregard of the conditions of the money market and all money markets were denuded of surplus cash.

Thus the securities began to dwindle and Mr. Surpat Singh urged the Government to restrict their borrowings whether at home or abroad and to cry a halt to their borrowing tendency and give a respite to the country and set her own house in order as otherwise the condition of investors would become worse.

SIR J. COYAJEE'S AMENDMENT

Sir Jehangir Coyajee moving an amendment gave a scholarly dissertation on the subject and emphasised that since 1927 there had been no change in the financial policy and said that but for the skill in raising the last loan of short maturity there might have been very serious effects on the prices of gift-edged securities for the effect of the talk of repudiation of debts on the investing public could not be ignored. The main reason for the financial troubles here as in America and other parts of the world was the shortage of capital and not shortage of money. In India there was an important section of opinion which held that all troubles about the fall of security lay in the contraction of the currency. If it was really so and if inflation and copious supply of money were able to keep up the price of securities how was it that 1920-21 which saw the maximum of inflation of currency in India also witnessed the lowest prices for Government securities. Therefore factors were world causes, prevalence of propaganda hostile to national trade and rise in the bank rate.

INDIA'S "VERY HIGH CREDIT."

Sir Maneckji Dadabhov urging the Council to accept the amendment recalled his own resolution in the Council on the subject in 1921 and said that there was no ground for complaint that Government's borrowing policy had been wrong and had been responsible for the present slump of securities for the situation depended every year on monetary requirements for that year which in turn were dependent on world causes. The mover had completely ignored the Lahore resolution repudiating debts, and had it not been for the prompt action of Sir Arthur Hirtzell at Whitehall the situation would have been bad. The prosperity of a country in the world must be based on financial credit and India's credit stood very high to-day.—A. P.

Lala Ramsarandas asked why the Government had forced up the bank rate of late. He did not attach much practical value to the resolution of the Lahore Congress repudiating debts for the position of a sound Government was not judged by stray talks like this.

Sir Arthur McWatters, Finance Secretary, accepted the amendment because the resolution worded as it was, was misleading. He pointed out that comparing the position of the Government securities as it was in 1923 with to-day the price had risen by ten annas. Government did not want spectacular jump in prices but a steady rise in prices. As the Finance Member had pointed out the Government were trying to exclude any expenditure of non-essential or non-productive character and they had put a break in the capital expenditure.

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Mr. Surpat Singh accepted the amendment as meeting his point and the Council adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR BRITISH COTTON-GOODS.

Japanese Cotton Trade's Protest.

BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS.

Fear Of Impairing Indo-Japanese Relations.

LONDON, March 10.

A meeting of 1,000 traders, convened by the Cotton Trade Association, which was noteworthy for bringing together for the first time importers of cotton besides spinners, manufacturers, merchants and exporters, has resolved to demand withdrawal of the proposed Indian preferential treatment for British cotton-goods on the ground that it is opposed to the spirit of recommendation of the International Economic Conference, will be practically prohibitive against Japanese cotton, contrary to the spirit of the Indo-Japanese Treaty and impair the friendly relations between the two countries, and also in view of the fact that Japan is the largest consumer of Indian cotton.—Reuter.

"GESTURE OF GOVT. OF INDIA."

—:o:—

Lancashire Wants More Than 5 p. c. Protective Duty !

LONDON, March 10.

The President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has issued a statement on behalf of the Joint Committee recently assembled to represent all Lancashire interests, expressing the opinion that no further effective steps could be taken on behalf of Lancashire, anent the Indian cotton tariff. While they are profoundly dismayed at the increased duty they could not fail to recognise the gesture of the Government of India proposing an additional five per cent duty on non-British goods, although it will not suffice to compensate Lancashire for the disadvantage of a general increase.—Reuter.

ECHO OF S. I. R. STRIKE.

—:o:—

Jugment On Appeal.

MADRAS, March 11.

Justices Wallace and Jackson delivered judgment at the Hgh Court to-day in the criminal appeal preferred by Mukundlal Sircar, Singaravalu Chetty and thirteen others convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each by the Sessons Judge of Trichinopoly for alleged criminal conspiracy to stop trains and to endanger the safety of those travelling by the trains during the last South Indian Railway strike. Their Lordships acquitted three of the accused, namely, Palanivelu Mudaliar, Krishnamachari and Seikh Sarvar and reduced sentences on the others to six months' imprisonment from the date of their surrender or re-arrest.

Their Lordships, in the course of a lengthy judgment, observed that they did not think it could reasonably be argued that lying on railway lines endangered the safety of persons travelling. As a matter of fact such lying on lines as did occur was in front of the trains that were practically stationary. They held that the proper conviction therefore would be under Section 120 P. C. for conspiring to commit an offence under Section 128 of the Railway Act. In the case of the convicted accused their Lordships cancelled the conviction for an offence under Section 120 B. I.P.C. read with Section 126 Railway Act.—A.P.

STOP PRESS.

GANDHIJI'S "LAST MESSAGE".

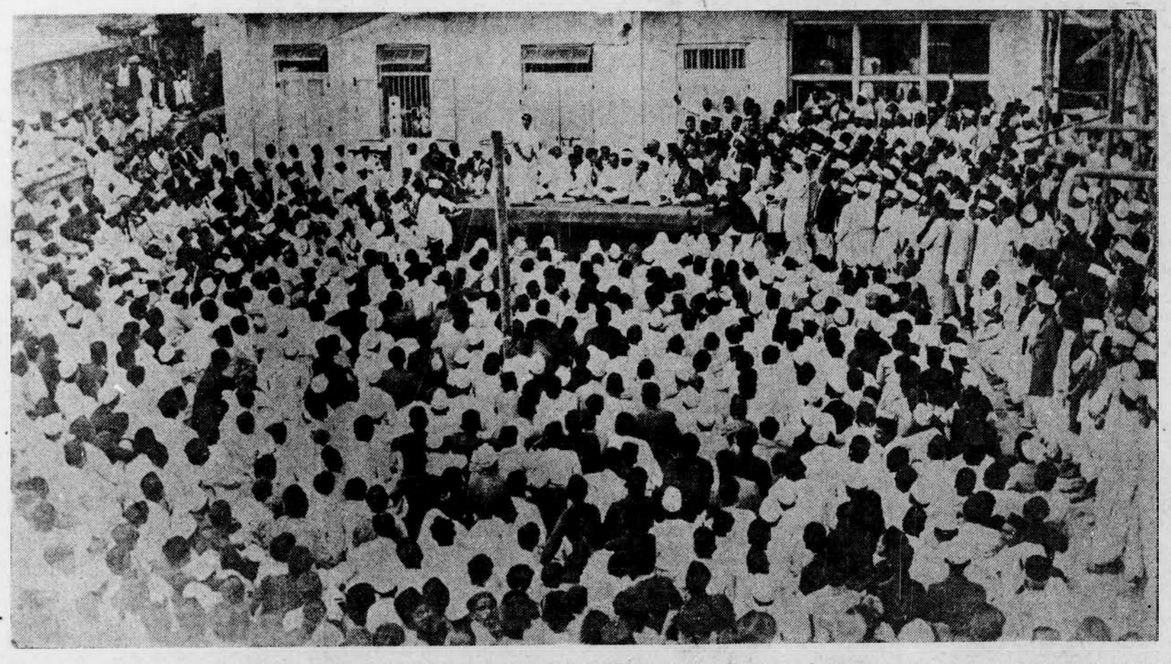
—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, March 11.

"Our case is strong, our means are the purest and God is with us. There is no defeat for Satyagrahis till they give up the truth. I pray for the success of the battle which begins to-morrow." In these words Mahatma Gandhi concluded what he termed his last message and testament on the banks of the Sabarmati, where thousands had collected to hear him.

He laid down only one condition for the people to join what he called the "war of independence" and that was absolute non-violence as an article of faith. Otherwise they could carry out his programme in more than one way. He once again outlined his programme of the triple boycott and said that those who had the courage could refuse to pay taxes. He also referred to the question of leadership in the country and asked the people to follow the lead of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru but where no Congress organisation existed, he asked everyone to be his own leader. "Where can there be the question of leadership when the riddle of slavery can only be solved by freedom or death?"—A. P.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SARDAR VALLABHBHAI



A view of the monster meeting at the Congress House to congratulate Sirdar Vallabhbhai on his arrest on the eve of Mahatmaji's campaign.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8

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